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H. B. Shantz

1903 (P)



*Kelsey's
Hardy American
Plants and Carolina
Mountain Flowers*

SECOND EDITION



A CATALOGUE OF ABSOLUTELY HARDY WILD PLANTS



Wild growth of *Rhododendron maximum* bordering old road on grounds of Highlands Nursery, North Carolina.

HIGHLANDS NURSERY

Kawana, Mitchell County, North Carolina

HIGHLANDS NURSERY is located at the summit of the Blue Ridge range of the Appalachian Mountain system, at an elevation of nearly 4,000 feet, and at the foot of the famous Grandfather Mountain, 5,978 feet high, in a region of grand natural beauties and almost Alpine climate.

Established in 1886, we were the first to systematically introduce to American and foreign gardens, and especially the former, the unrivaled wealth of beautiful native Rhododendrons, Azaleas and other ornamental plants for which America, and particularly the Carolina Mountain region, is justly world-famed. We are now in our twentieth year, and from a small beginning the first season, with a price-list of four pages in which were offered seventeen species of plants occupying ground space of barely half an acre, we have gradually enlarged until now our nursery occupies some one hundred acres of land on which are grown over five hundred species of hardy native American trees, shrubs, bulbs, vines, ferns and herbaceous flowering plants.

Single species are grown by tens of thousands; for instance, this season we offer 60,000 *Rhododendron maximum*, 32,000 *Kalmia latifolia*, 25,000 Hemlock, and other things in proportion, our shipments extending over the civilized world. We now take especial pleasure in presenting to our customers and prospective customers this original catalogue, with our own illustrations, offering these rare and beautiful things.

We feel justly proud of the work we have accomplished in making our Native Plants known and used, for while a few years ago they were almost entirely excluded from our American parks, lawns and gardens, they are now planted by hundreds of thousands, and appreciated and enjoyed as never before. Each year sees them better known, more widely used, and more loved by the refined class, to whom natural rather than exotic

From Grandfather Mountain; rainstorm in valley 3,000 feet below.



effects appeal. It seems strange that while the whole world outside the United States was searched and explored to obtain the choicest ornamentals to beautify our grounds, our more beautiful and hardy **American Plants** were almost entirely overlooked, were rarely seen in cultivation, and were, in fact, quite unknown to Americans.

Foreigners were quicker to learn the value of our choice natives, for in 1871 Mr. E. S. Rand, an early champion of native plants, in his book on "Rhododendrons and American Plants," said: "We do not appreciate the wealth of our American flora, and have shut our eyes to the richness which lies around us. In England a crowning glory of horticultural exhibitions is the show of 'American Plants,' and we in America do not know what they are."

The late Prof. W. A. Stiles, editor of "Garden and Forest," says of our Carolina Mountains: "It is a fact that no part of the world has furnished the gardens of Europe and America with so many ornamental plants of this kind [shrubs and lawn trees] as this same Alleghany region. Along the course of every rocky stream are masses of the great Rhododendron and Kalmia, while on the borders are smaller broad-leaved under-shrubs of rarest beauty. But, beyond question, the most beautiful flowering shrubs are the Azaleas, which are here massed together in the greatest profusion and luxuriance. There are a dozen other genera that could be named, each with a special charm of its own. To these add the species that are small lawn trees in the north, but attain the stature of timber trees here, and we have a group that, for neatness of habit and beauty of foliage, flowers and fruit, and brilliancy of autumn coloring, has no rival."

NEW PLANTS

HIGHLANDS NURSERY has introduced and disseminated throughout this and foreign countries many new plants entirely unknown before to cultivation, including *Tsuga caroliniana*, *Azalea vaseyi*, *Vaccinium hirsutum*, *Prunus alleghaniensis*, *Vaccinium erythrocarpon*, *Gaylussacia ursina*, *Diervilla sessilifolia*, *Robinia hispida rosea*, *Robinia Kelseyi*, *Dendrium prostratum*, *Rhododendron punctatum album*, *Lilium grayi*, *Shortia galacifolia*, *Polygonum ciliinode*, *Trillium stylosum*, *Adopogon montana*, *Aconitum reclinatum*, *Lacinaria spicata pumila*, *Carex fraseri*, *Houstonia tenuifolia*, *Viola pedata alba*, and the delicate little mountain *Saxifraga michauxii*, and others more largely of economic interest; while it has distributed many others which formerly were but rarely seen in cultivation, including *Amelanchier botryapum*, *Ilex monticola*, *Magnolia fraseri*, *Azalea arborescens*, *Azalea lutea*, *Stuartia pentagyna*, *Abies fraseri*, *Pinus pungens*, *Helonias bullata*, *Bicuculla (Dicentra) eximia*, *Galax aphylla*, and many others.

We also introduced "Galax Leaves" (see cover design) to the florists' trade, which now uses them by millions for winter decorations and the making of designs, as also the graceful "Leucothoë Spray" (see page 46).

Our altitude gives a temperature ranging from 85 degrees above to 20 degrees below zero Fahrenheit, and these temperature conditions, together with an abundant rainfall, combine to make thrifty and absolutely hardy stock which **cannot be produced at lower elevations.**

We are glad to give any information on native plants, and invite correspondence from all interested and intending planters, but necessarily in a brief way and to the point.

Please note that **HIGHLANDS NURSERY** is nearly 4,000 feet elevation in the high Carolina Mountains, where only hardy stock can be grown, while our office address is below, to which all communications must be addressed.

HARLAN P. KELSEY

Proprietor Highlands Nursery

Beacon Building, BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

LANDSCAPE DESIGN AND PLANTING

The successful carrying out of any landscape improvement depends to so great an extent upon the knowledge, skill and good taste of the one to whom this work is intrusted, that it is supremely important to start right, no matter whether the work be large or small.

By the employment of a trained landscape architect expensive experiments may be avoided, and successful results insured. This applies to questions both of design and of practical planting.

With a special force organized for this purpose, we take charge of the proper laying out and planting of large and small grounds, extensive estates, parks, cemeteries, and other public or private landscape improvements. Particular attention is given to the use of hardy American plants, which are unquestionably the basis of all the best permanent plantings in this country and particularly where naturalistic effects are desired. If this fact is ignored, the most finished and lasting results cannot be secured. Even in formal gardens where exotics have in the past been used almost exclusively, there are wonderful possibilities, as yet barely realized, for the employment of many native plants, and especially our magnificent Rhododendrons, Kalmias and other broad-leaved evergreens. These plants are not only absolutely hardy and free from foreign diseases and pests, but show splendid summer and winter effects that can be produced in no other way. There are, in fact, no foreign plants which can possibly take their place.

We do not, however, by any means confine ourselves to the use of Native Plants only, but where advisable introduce the best exotics to produce the desired results for any given problem.

We are prepared to make professional visits for consultation and advice, to make surveys, plans and designs, and to undertake the entire construction, planting and carrying out of landscape work of all descriptions.

Terms and information given to those interested.

HARLAN P. KELSEY, *Landscape Architect*

Beacon Building, BOSTON, MASS.



Grandfather (5,978 feet high) and Grandmother (5,000 feet high) Mountains, North Carolina. View from point near Highlands Nursery. From a photograph by L. E. Jewell.

**NOMENCLATURE AND DESCRIPTIONS
OF PLANTS IN THIS CATALOGUE**

There is much confusion in the botanical names of plants at the present time, and common names are never reliable. We have, therefore, adopted the system used by Britton and Brown in their "Illustrated Flora" as being the most logical and universally accepted.

Dr. N. L. Britton, Director-in-Chief of the New York Botanical Gardens, has kindly revised the botanical terms in the manuscript, so they may be accepted as accurate so far as is possible at the present time. We hope to correct any errors in a future edition, and we wish here to duly acknowledge this valuable and kind assistance.

The better-known technical synonyms have been given, and the most widely used common names, and we hope our systematic efforts to connect the plants with the correct scientific and popular names will be of assistance to every one interested into whose hands this catalogue may fortunately find its way.

The heights of all trees and plants are carefully given immediately after the names—the first figures indicating the height the species usually attains in cultivation, the second indicating its extreme growth in a wild state. Under favorable cultivation the height may often exceed the first figures considerably, so the information must be considered approximate. We have endeavored to avoid long descriptions and to give information of value, such as time of flowering, color of flowers and foliage, fall and winter effects of leafage, fruit and bark, and kind of soil in which difficult species may be expected to thrive.

DIRECTIONS FOR ORDERING

Use enclosed Order Sheet, and in writing always give your full address and plain shipping directions; otherwise we use best judgment.

Remittances. Terms are cash with order, unless by special agreement. Remit by Bank Draft, Post Office, or Express Money Order, or Registered Letter. Foreign remittances by Post Office Money Order on Boston, Mass., office, or by Bank Draft on New York or Boston.

Packing is carefully done for shipment to any part of the world, and our responsibility ceases on delivery of packages to the forwarding companies in good condition. No charge is made for this item when the order is selected from this catalogue.

Shipping season is usually from October 1 to December 1 and from March 18 till May 15, and sometimes for the south during mild spells in winter.

Official Certificate of Inspection goes with every shipment, showing freedom of stock from fungous diseases or injurious insects.

Prices are low, but on all orders of \$50 or over, accompanied by cash, 10 per cent extra in plants may be ordered.

Claims. We are glad to rectify any error if notified on receipt of goods.

Purchasing Department. While Highlands Nursery grows and ships Hardy Native American Plants exclusively, being in the most favored region on the continent for so doing, our office is in Boston, and as we are acquainted with the leading nurseries growing exotic and so-called "cultivated" plants in this country and abroad, we are in a position to supply any list of trees, shrubs, bulbs or plants that may be desired, and at lowest prices. Full information given on anything in the plant line.

Wholesale. A Trade-List will be sent *only* to Nurserymen, Parks, Botanical Gardens and others who are entitled to it by reason of purchasing in wholesale quantities for re-selling or for public plantings.

We have just issued a unique booklet, illustrating in half-tones our beautiful Hardy American Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Kalmias, etc., and this we gladly send on request.

Hardy Native Trees · Deciduous



CANOE BIRCH

R. JOSIAH HOOPES takes strong grounds in favor of Native American Trees, for they are less liable to disease in our climate, longer lived, and more beautiful and useful as a class than their foreign relatives.

The sizes following the names indicate the variation in heights attained by the trees in their wild state. Under cultivation they usually reach the lesser height given.

For extensive plantings we make special prices for large quantities.

ACER rubrum. Scarlet Maple. 40-100 ft. Notable in spring for its showy red blossoms and winged fruit and in autumn for its brilliant scarlet foliage. 1-2 ft., 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10; 2-3 ft., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10; 3-4 ft., 35c. ea., \$3 for 10.

ACER negundo. Box Elder. 25-60 ft. Small, handsome tree, with light green twigs and delicate drooping clusters of light green flowers. 1-2 ft., 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10; 2-4 ft., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.

ACER saccharum (saccharinum). Sugar Maple. 70-125 ft. Handsome, rapid-growing tree for lawn and street. Fall coloring gold and crimson. 1-2 ft., 15c. ea., \$1.20 for 10; 2-3 ft., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.

ACER spicatum. Mountain Maple. 15-30 ft. Really a tall, elegant shrub, forming clumps with very attractive, downy leaves. For groups and wood borders. 1-2 ft., 15c. ea., \$1.20 for 10; 2-3 ft., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10; 3-4 ft., 40c. ea., \$3.50 for 10.

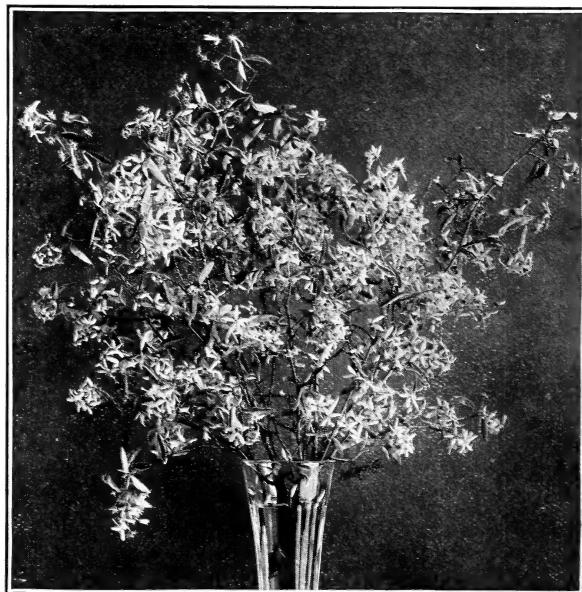
ACER pennsylvanicum (striatum). Striped Maple. 20-40 ft. An unusually valuable lawn tree, the large foliage taking brilliant yellow colorings in late summer. The green-and-white-striped bark gives elegant winter effect. 1-2 ft., 15c. ea., \$1.20 for 10; 2-3 ft., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.

AESCRULUS octandra (flava). Yellow Buckeye. 60-100 ft. Can be trained as a shrub, the yellow panicle flowers in profusion in June. 1-2 ft., 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

AMELANCHIER botryapum. Shad Bush. 25-50 ft. One of the handsomest of the early-flowering smaller trees, its racemes of snow-white flowers appearing in profusion in pleasing contrast to the surroundings. Fruit edible. 1-2 ft., 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10; 2-4 ft., 30c. ea., \$2.50 for 10. (See illustration.)

ASIMINA triloba. Pawpaw. 30-40 ft. Lawn tree of elegant appearance with dark green leaves. Greenish yellow flowers in early May. Edible fruit. 1-2 ft., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

BETULA lenta. Sweet Birch. 60-80 ft. This is the noted "Cherry Birch" used in cabinet-making. A large tree with shining green thick-set foliage. Twigs and bark aromatic, producing "birch oil." Lawn or street. 1-2 ft., 15c. ea., \$1 for 10; 2-4 ft., 30c. ea., \$2 for 10; 4-6 ft., 50c. ea., \$4 for 10.



Snow-white flowers of the Shad Bush (*Amelanchier botryapum*).

HARDY NATIVE TREES · DECIDUOUS, CON.

BETULA lutea. Yellow Birch. 60-100 ft. Yellowish silvery bark and thin, finely cut leaves. 1-2 ft., 15c. ea., \$1 for 10; 2-4 ft., 30c. ea., \$2 for 10.

nigra. River or Red Birch. 50-90 ft. Forms a round-topped picturesque head. Branches slender and pendulous, the alder-like leaves pale green. Loves banks of ponds and streams. 1-2 ft., 15c. ea., \$1 for 10; 2-3 ft., 30c. ea., \$2 for 10; 3-4 ft., 45c. ea.

papyrifera. Paper or Canoe Birch. 50-80 ft. The wonderful white bark of this species is strikingly beautiful, particularly in winter. An invaluable lawn tree. 1-2 ft., 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10; 2-4 ft., 30c. ea., \$2 for 10; 4-6 ft., 50c. ea., \$4 for 10. **populifolia.** Gray Birch. 20-40 ft. Rapid-growing, rather short-lived. Delicate branches and conspicuous gray bark; tremulous foliage. 2-3 ft., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

CARPINUS caroliniana. Water Beech. 25-40 ft. Fine screen or hedge tree, bearing pruning well. Loves deep, moist soil, but grows well in dry ground. 1-2 ft., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10; 2-3 ft., 35c. ea., \$3 for 10; 6-8 ft., 75c. ea., \$7 for 10.

CASTANEA dentata (americana). American Chestnut. 60-100 ft. Attains noble size and becomes an admirable shade tree. Nuts sweetest of all the genus. 1-2 ft., 15c. each, \$1 for 10; 2-3 ft., 30c. each, \$2 for 10.

pumila. Chinkapin. 10-35 ft. A small tree or more usually a spreading shrub, producing very sweet, rounded nuts. An elegant undershrub for woodlands, 1-2 ft., col., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10. (See illustration.)

CATALPA catalpa (bignonioides). Bean Tree. 40-60 ft. Bears the most showy flowers, probably, of all our native ornamental trees. Large heart-shaped leaves and fruit, a long pendent pod hanging till late spring. 3-5 ft., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.

CELTIS occidentalis. Hackberry. 75-125 ft. Rapid-growing, making a handsome, round-topped head, though irregular growth. Branches pendulous, the whole effect unique. 6-12 in., 15c. ea., \$1 for 10; 1-2 ft., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

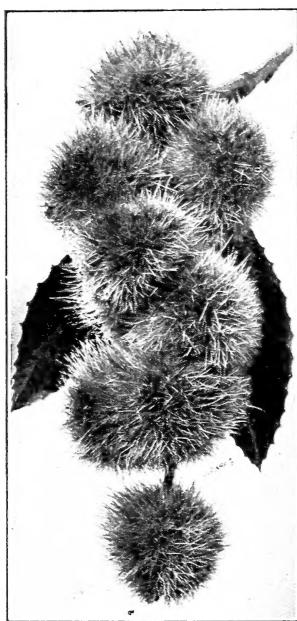
CERCIS canadensis. Red Bud. 25-50 ft. In early spring before the leaves are out this small tree is literally covered with red-purple or pink pea-shaped blossoms even to the trunk, producing a surprising and beautiful effect. Fall coloring yellow. 6-12 in., 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

CLADRASTIS lutea. Kentucky Yellow Wood. 35-50 ft. One of the rarest of native trees, of singular beauty when in flower. Blossoms in long, drooping panicles, giving the blooming tree a most distinct and pleasing effect. In autumn bright yellow. 1-2 ft., 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

CORNUS alternifolia. Swamp Dogwood. 8-25 ft. The most picturesque of the family. Shrub or tree; flat-topped and bushy. The horizontal branches are disposed in whorls, representing each annual growth, making the plant a series of parallel layers of foliage. 1-2 ft., 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10; 2-3 ft., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.

florida. Flowering Dogwood. 20-40 ft. This is the glory of the fields and woods in early spring, the great white blossoms appearing in extravagant profusion when the forest aspect is yet wintry. No other flowering tree is so effective, and it is being largely planted. The red-tufted berries and the rich dark red autumn foliage make it hardly less conspicuous during "frost time" 1-2 ft., 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10; 2-4 ft., 25c. ea., \$2.25 for 10; 4-6 ft., 60c. ea., \$5 for 10. (See illustration.)

nuttallii. Western Dogwood. 50-70 ft. From the northwest. Makes a large tree, and if it proves hardy in the east, which is probable, will be a notable addition to our ornamentals, as it is one of the showiest of all flowering trees. Small seedlings, 30c. ea.



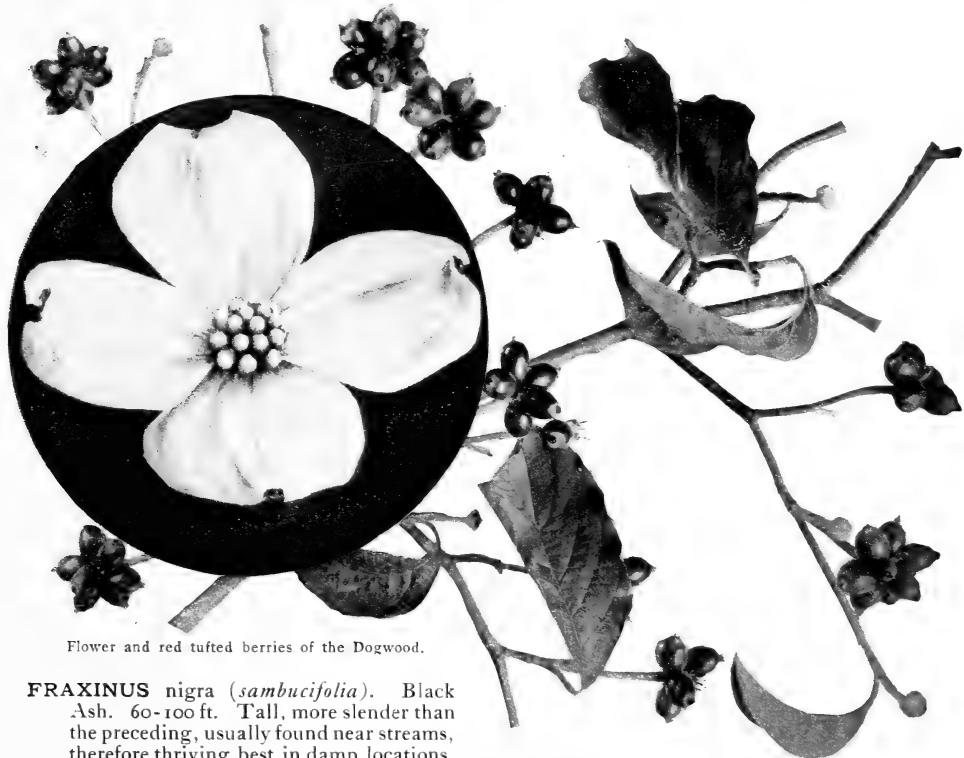
Chinkapin burs (*Castanea pumila*).

HARDY NATIVE TREES · DECIDUOUS, CON.

DIOSPYROS virginiana. Persimmon. 60-100 ft. Long-lived tree of pleasing, symmetrical habit, usually the dark green leaves turning orange or scarlet shades, or sometimes falling without change. Fruit edible after frost. 6-12 in., 15c. ea., \$1 for 10; 12-18 in., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.

FAGUS americana (ferruginea). American Beech. A magnificent spreading tree with smooth white bark. Suckers from the root. Fall shades yellow. 1-2 ft., 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

FRAXINUS americana. White Ash. 70-130 ft. Graceful, large, rapid-growing tree for large grounds, parks and street planting. Growth pyramidal. Colors in autumn gradually change through the browns to salmon tints. 4-6 ft., 30c. ea., \$2 for 10; 6-8 ft., 50c. ea., \$4 for 10.



Flower and red tufted berries of the Dogwood.

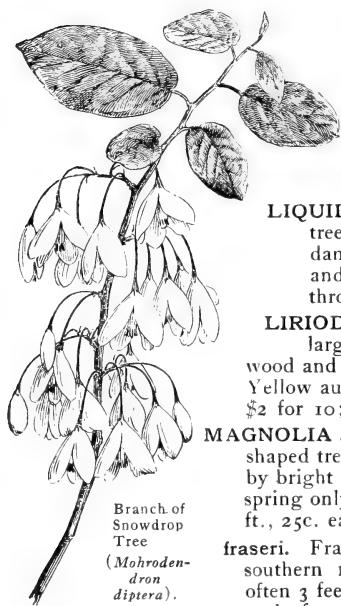
FRAXINUS nigra (sambucifolia). Black Ash. 60-100 ft. Tall, more slender than the preceding, usually found near streams, therefore thriving best in damp locations. 2-4 ft., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10; 4-6 ft., 50c. ea., \$4 for 10.

lanceolata (viridis). Green Ash. 40-65 ft. Another moisture-loving species of smaller growth, with bright green foliage. 1-2 ft., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10; 2-4 ft., 30c. ea., \$2.50 for 10.

GYMNOCLADUS dioica (canadensis). Kentucky Coffee Tree. 40-100 ft. When developed makes a large, well-shaped tree of unique character owing to the large, compound leaves. Thrives in all situations. Leaves yellow in fall. 1-2 ft., 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10; 2-4 ft., 30c. ea., \$2 for 10.

HICKORIA minima (amara). Bitternut. 60-100 ft. All the hickories are valuable for forest and timber planting, and make elegant lawn trees for large estates. Nuts of this variety bitter. Autumn hue rusty yellow. 6-12 in., 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

ILEX monticola. Mountain Holly. 15-25 ft. The largest of the deciduous Hollies, the pistillate plant producing abundant scarlet fruit in symmetrical rows in fall and early winter, suggesting the local name of "Bead Bush." 1-2 ft., 15c. ea., \$1 for 10; 2-3 ft., 20c. ea., \$1.75 for 10; 3-4 ft., 35c. ea., \$3 for 10; 4-6 ft., 60c. ea., \$5 for 10.



Branch of
Snowdrop
Tree
(*Mohroden-dron*
diptera).

HARDY NATIVE TREES DECIDUOUS, CON.

LARIX laricina (*americana*). American Larch. 60-100 ft. A conifer with the peculiarity of shedding its leaves in the fall after they have turned a pale yellow, the soft green foliage reappearing in early spring. Rapid grower. 1-2 ft., 20c. ea., \$1.75 for 10.

LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua. Sweet Gum. 60-100 ft. A stately tree with corky ridged bark and star-shaped leaves. Thrives in damp situations or in dry ground and is one of the finest street and avenues trees. Remarkable autumn coloring, yellow through crimson to purple. 2-4 ft., 20c. ea., \$1.75 for 10.

LIRIODENDRON tulipifera. Tulip Tree. 60-190 ft. A very large, vigorous and rapid-growing tree, with beautiful white wood and bark and large greenish yellow flowers, blotched with orange. Yellow autumn tints. 1-2 ft., 15c. ea., \$1 for 10; 2-4 ft., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10; 4-6 ft., 35c. ea., \$3 for 10.

MAGNOLIA acuminata. Cucumber Tree. 60-90 ft. Large, pyramidal-shaped tree bearing abundant yellowish white flowers in May, followed by bright scarlet cucumber-shaped fruit. Very ornamental. Plant in spring only. Leaves yellow in fall. 1-2 ft., 15c. ea., \$1 for 10; 2-3 ft., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10; larger, 35c. to \$1 ea.

fraseri. Fraser's Magnolia. 25-50 ft. Rare species found only in our southern mountains. The large-eared foliage is very conspicuous, often 3 feet long. The exceedingly fragrant flowers are 6 inches across and of an unusual canary tint in April and May. 1-2 ft., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10; 2-3 ft., 30c. ea., \$2.50 for 10; 3-5 ft., 50c. ea., \$4 for 10.

MAGNOLIA glauca major. 25-50 ft. A cross between *M. tripetala* and *M. glauca*, making a beautiful tree with leaves white underneath and showy flowers and fruit. Small, 1-year, 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.

macrophylla. Great-Leaved Magnolia. 20-60 ft. Immense leaves and flowers, the latter in May or early June, followed by cone-like red fruit; very showy. Fall coloring yellow. Small seedlings, 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

tripetala (umbrella). Umbrella Tree. 20-40 ft. The large leaves radiate from the ends of the branches, suggesting an umbrella, whence the name. An esteemed lawn ornamental of easy culture and showy effect. 1-2 ft., 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10; 2-3 ft., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10; 3-4 ft., 40c. ea., \$3.50 for 10; 4-6 ft., 75c. ea., \$6.50 for 10.

MALUS (Pyrus) coronaria. Wild Crab Apple. 15-35 ft. Beautiful small lawn tree or for wood borders, with its wealth of white and rose-tinted blossoms of delicious fragrance. Seedlings, 6-9 in., 15c. ea., \$1 for 10; 1-2 ft., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10. (See illustration.)

MOHRODENDRON (Halesia) diptera. Snowdrop Tree. 15-20 ft. Of low, broad growth, the white, bell-shaped, drooping flowers appearing in May in such profusion as to suggest "dropping" snow. A beautiful tree, highly recommended. 1-2 ft., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10. (See illustration.)

carolinum. Silver Bell Tree. 20-50 ft. Of larger growth than the preceding and an object of exceeding beauty when in flower in early spring. Blooms when quite small and very freely, producing curious four-winged fruit. Of highest ornamental value. 1-2 ft., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10; 4-6 ft., 60c. ea., \$5 for 10.



Wild Crab Apple (*Malus coronaria*).

HARDY NATIVE TREES · DECIDUOUS, CON.

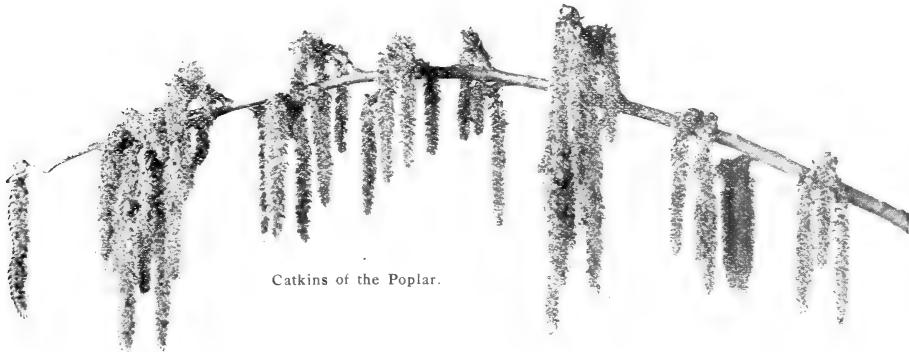
NEGUNDO aceroides. See *Acer Negundo*.

OSTRYA virginiana. Ironwood. 15-30 ft. Hard-wooded tree of small size; very attractive elm-like foliage and large fruit-clusters resembling hops. Leaves clear yellow in fall. 1-2 ft., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10; 2-3 ft., 30c. ea., \$3 for 10.

OXYDENDRUM arboreum. Tree Andromeda. 25-50 ft. One of our finest native trees, producing white fragrant flowers, borne on slender petioles in long panicled racemes and very graceful foliage that colors brilliantly in early autumn through shades of crimson. 1-2 ft., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10; 2-3 ft., 30c. ea., \$2.50 for 10; 3-4 ft., 60c. ea., \$5 for 10.

POPULUS tremuloides. Quaking Aspen. 50-80 ft. The early drooping catkins of this really short-lived but quick-growing tree are conspicuous, but its greatest charm is in its tremulous leaves that are continually restless. 2-4 ft., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

deltoidea. Carolina Poplar. 80-150 ft. The variety so much planted in the east and west for producing quick effect, and in cities it stands the smoke and soot well. The leaves of all Poplars cling till late in the season, turning bright yellow. 2-3 ft., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10; 3-5 ft., 30c. ea., \$2 for 10.



Catkins of the Poplar.

PRUNUS pennsylvanica. Wild Red Cherry. 25-60 ft. Rapid-growing, short-lived tree with clean reddish bark. Fine for temporary plantings and quick effect. The light green foliage comes in early spring, and when half out the pure white flowers unfold in a perfect shower. Yellow in fall. 1-2 ft., 15c. ea., \$1 for 10; 2-3 ft., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.

serotina. Black Cherry. 60-100 ft. Well-formed fast-growing tree, highly valued for timber; 3- to 4-inch long drooping racemes of white flowers. Yellow shades in autumn. 2-4 ft., 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10; 4-6 ft., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10; 6-8 ft., 40c. ea., \$3.50 for 10.

PTELIA trifoliata. Hop-Tree. 10-20 ft. Tree-like shrub. Clusters of white flowers in May or June, the hop-like fruit which follows hanging till midwinter. 2-3 ft., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

PYRUS coronaria. See *Malus coronaria*.

QUERCUS alba. White Oak. 70-150 ft. The Oaks are all in demand for use as lawn and street trees, being the most majestic of deciduous forest trees, and, almost without exception, very long-lived. None are of very rapid growth, though in good soil they keep pace with most other trees. Oaks hold their leaves late usually and the autumn hues are very brilliant and lasting. The White Oak is one of the best and is too well known to need much description. Bark gray-white. 1 ft., 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

coccinea. Scarlet Oak. 75-160 ft. Of noble proportions and the finest perhaps of all, particularly in the fall, the finely cut foliage turning brilliant scarlet. 1-2 ft., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

catesbeai. Turkey Oak. 15-50 ft. Not so well known, but usually makes a pleasing large shrub. 6 in., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

HARDY NATIVE TREES · DECIDUOUS, CON.

QUERCUS laurifolia. Laurel Oak. 60-100 ft. Very pleasing laurel-like foliage, somewhat resembling the Willow Oak. 6 in., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

lyrata. Swamp Post Oak. 80-100 ft. A large tree with flaky bark, leaves remaining green till late fall. 6-12 in., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

macrocarpa. Bur Oak. 80-160 ft. One of the most beautiful of Oaks, with massive growth and heavy foliage. Acorns large, in a mossy cup. 12-18 in., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

nigra (aquatica). Water Oak. 50-80 ft. A variable species. Leaves incised or sometimes almost entire. Desirable small tree. 6 in., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

palustris. Pin Oak. 70-120 ft. Tree of especial beauty, much used for avenue planting and stands in streets well. Lower branches drooping. Finely cut leaves turn a deep scarlet, sometimes yellow in fall, and are quite persistent. Transplants easily. 2-3 ft., 50c. ea., \$4 for 10.

prinoides (castanea). Chestnut Oak. 60-100 ft. The large leaves are chestnut-like, giving rise to the common name. A fine large species. Dull yellow or brown leaves in fall. 1-2 ft., 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10; 2-3 ft., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10; 3-5 ft., 40c. ea., \$3.50 for 10.

rubra. Red Oak. 75-150 ft. One of the most handsome and rapid-growing of our native species. An elegant ornamental of large size, the leaves turning a rich red or brown. 1-2 ft., 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10; 2-3 ft., 30c. ea., \$2 for 10.

RHAMNUS caroliniana. Buckthorn. 10-30 ft. Shrub in the north, but quite a tree in the south. Gray bark and dark yellow-green foliage. 1-2 ft., 15c. ea., \$1 for 10; 2-3 ft., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10; 3-4 ft., 40c. ea., \$3 for 10.

ROBINIA pseudacacia. Yellow Locust. 50-80 ft. Medium-sized tree with feathery foliage and drooping racemes of very fragrant pea-shaped flowers. Cut back when transplanting. This is the tree producing the "posts" and "pins" of commerce. 1-2 ft., 10c. ea., 75c. for 10; 2-4 ft., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

SORBUS (Pyrus) americana. American Mountain Ash. 15-30 ft. Prized for its white blossoms and clusters of bright scarlet ornamental fruit in autumn and winter. 1-2 ft., 20c. ea., \$1.75 for 10; 2-3 ft., 35c. ea., \$3 for 10; 3-5 ft., 50c. ea., \$4 for 10.

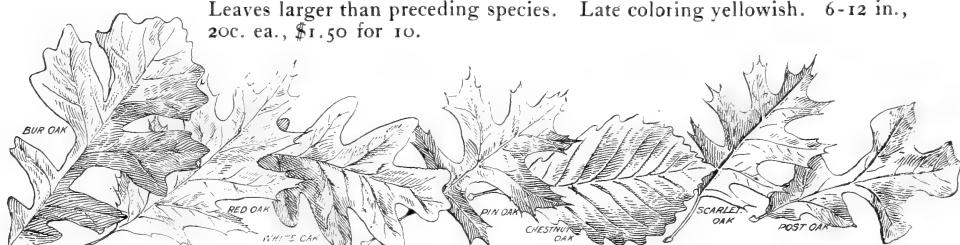
TAXODIUM distichum. Southern Cypress. 30-70 ft. Found growing in southern swamps and along rivers, this famous "Bald Cypress," strange to say, thrives well even in dry limestone soil and is perfectly hardy in the north. It makes a tall, slender, spiry tree striking in appearance. 1-2 ft., 20c. ea., \$1.50 per 10; 2-3 ft., 35c. ea., \$3 for 10.

TILIA americana. American Linden. 60-125 ft. One of our best natives for avenues and park planting. The foliage is very thick and glossy, the trees making a fine wind-break. Yellow flowers clustered, small and fragrant. 1-2 ft., 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10; 2-3 ft., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.

heterophylla. White Basswood. 45-70 ft. Our mountain species, with leaves silvery white underneath. Most beautiful ornamental. 1-2 ft., 30c. ea., \$2 for 10.

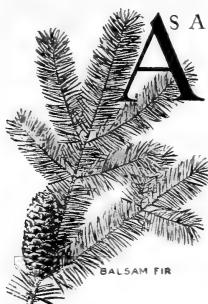
ULMUS americana. American Elm. 75-120 ft. A typical American tree of lofty growth, assuming many different shapes, each distinct and charming. One of the few avenue trees to "meet" overhead. Turns brown or yellow in fall. 1-2 ft., 15c. ea., \$1 for 10; 2-4 ft., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10; 4-6 ft., 35c. ea., \$3 for 10.

fulva. Slippery Elm. 50-70 ft. Makes a spreading head and is a good avenue tree. Leaves larger than preceding species. Late coloring yellowish. 6-12 in., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.



Varied Shapes of Oak Leaves.

Hardy Native Trees · Evergreen



AS A CLASS our Native American Evergreens are, without question, far beyond comparison with those of foreign countries, possessing as they do unrivaled characteristics of gracefulness, color and often grandeur. Our Alleghany region is rich in beautiful forms, while the western and Pacific states swell the list with a large number of rare and elegant species. We would call especial attention to the rare Carolina Hemlock (*Tsuga caroliniana*) offered below, which we introduced to cultivation.

The sizes following the names indicate the variation in heights attained by the trees in their wild state. Under cultivation they usually reach the lesser height given.

Lower prices in larger quantities than here offered on application.

ABIES balsamea. Balsam Fir. 50-90 ft. Usually a slender tree or in high elevation a low or prostrate shrub. Of great beauty, particularly when young. 1-2 ft., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10. (See illustration.)

ABIES concolor. White Fir. 80-150 ft. Stately tree from the Rocky Mountains with silvery green foliage. Elegant lawn tree. 9-12 in., 30c. ea., \$2.50 for 10; 1-2 ft., 60c. ea., \$4.50 for 10.

fraseri. Fraser's Fir. 40-90 ft. A finer species than preceding, with dark, thick-set foliage, often quite blue, and compact habit. Native of the highest peaks of the southern Alleghanies. Highly recommended. 6-12 in., 10c. ea., 75c. for 10; 1-2 ft., 25c. ea., \$1.50 for 10; 2-3 ft., 30c. ea., \$2.50 for 10; 3-4 ft., 60c. ea., \$5 for 10.

CHAMAECYPARIS thyoides (sphaeroidea). White Cedar. 50-90 ft. Fine evergreen foliage much resembling arborvitae. One of our most satisfactory natives. 1-2 ft., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

ILEX opaca. American Holly. 20-60 ft. Makes a beautiful thick conical-shaped tree with masses of scarlet berries during winter. This is the famous Christmas Holly. 6-12 in., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10; 12-18 in., 35c. ea., \$3 for 10.

JUNIPERUS communis. Juniper. 8-25 ft. Silvery foliage and dense, compact growth. Thrives in all soils. 6-12 in., 20c. ea., \$1.75 for 10.

virginiana. Red Cedar. 35-100 ft. A most beautiful lawn tree and for border plantations with larger evergreens. 6-12 in., 15c. ea., \$1 for 10; 1-2 ft., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.

LARIX laricina. See under Deciduous Trees.

MAGNOLIA foetida (grandiflora). Great Southern Magnolia. 40-90 ft. The famous "Great Magnolia," with broad shiny foliage and immense fragrant white flowers in July. Hardy in Philadelphia. 6-12 in., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10; larger sizes on application.

glauca. Sweet Bay. 3-60 ft. Deliciously fragrant flowers from June to August. Perfectly hardy and one of our best native flowering evergreen trees in the south and a low deciduous shrub in New England. 6-12 in., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10; 12-18 in., 30c. ea., \$2 for 10.



Engelmann's Fir (*Picea engelmanni*) growing in the Rocky Mountains, showing hardiness and effect of prevailing winds.

HARDY NATIVE TREES EVERGREEN, CON.



Specimen plant of Carolina Hemlock (*Tsuga caroliniana*).

senting an odd appearance. Very desirable. 6-7 ft., 75c. ea., \$6 for 10.

resinosa. Red Pine. 75-150 ft. Growth somewhat like White Pine, with long needles. Of greatest value and beauty. 6-12 in., 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

strobos. White Pine. 60-175 ft. The tallest, most stately and perhaps the most beautiful of our eastern native conifers. Rapid grower and producing quick effect.

Soft bluish green needles. 1-2 ft., 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10; 2-3 ft., 30c. ea., \$2.50 for 10; 3-4 ft., 60c. ea., \$4 for 10; 4-5 ft., 75c. ea., \$6 for 10.

flexilis. Limber Pine. 40-60 ft. Stout horizontal branches, forming narrow open pyramid. 3-5 in., 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

PSEUDOTSUGA (Picea) taxifolia. Douglas Spruce. 75-300 ft. A choice, rapid-growing Spruce with dark green foliage. Elegant for lawn. 6-12 in., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

TAXODIUM distichum. See under Deciduous Trees.

THUJA occidentalis. Arbor-vitae. 30-65 ft. One of our best hedge plants for tall hedges or wind-breaks. A good lawn plant. 1-2 ft., 15c. ea., \$1 for 10, \$5 per 100.

TSUGA canadensis. Hemlock. 50-100 ft. It can be a stately lawn tree, a wide-spreading shrub or a hedge plant, and in each place it hardly has an equal. 6-12 in., 10c. ea., 75c. for 10; 12-18 in., 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10; 18-24 in., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10; 2-3 ft., 40c. ea., \$3.50 for 10; 3-4 ft., 75c. ea., \$6 for 10.

caroliniana. Carolina Hemlock. 40-80 ft. This grand new Hemlock, introduced by us, possesses a distinct pyramidal growth and attains a height of 40 to 80 feet. Its dense, dark foliage and graceful habit are only approached by some of the finer Japanese Hemlocks which it somewhat resembles. Some fine specimens, nearly 20 feet high, are to be seen in the Arnold Arboretum, and are the first plants of this Hemlock ever sent out, being supplied by us to Prof. C. S. Sargent, director, in 1884. 3-6 in., 15c. ea., \$1 for 10; 6-12 in., 20c. ea., \$2.50 for 10; 1-2 ft., 45c. ea., \$4 for 10; 2-3 ft., \$1.25 ea., \$10 for 10; 3-4 ft., \$3.50 ea., \$25 for 10; larger sizes and specimens, \$4 to \$12 ea. (See illustration.)

PICEA canadensis (alba). White Spruce. 60-150 ft. Both the green and the blue forms of this fine conifer are unexcelled in beauty. The trees feather to the ground. 1-2 ft., 30c. ea., \$2.50 for 10. *engelmanni*. Engelmann's Spruce. 60-100 ft. Rocky Mountains. A rare species of greatest beauty. Under side of foliage light blue. 6-12 in., 40c. ea., \$3 for 10. *mariana (nigra)*. Black Spruce. 50-100 ft. Very fine dense evergreen eventually making a well-shaped cone-like tree. 6-12 in., 10c. ea., 75c. for 10; 1-2 ft., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

pungens. Colorado Blue Spruce. 50-100 ft. Foliage silvery blue. One of the showiest of all Spruces and an elegant lawn tree. 6-12 in., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10; 12-18 in., 40c. ea., \$3 for 10.

rubra. Red Spruce. 50-100 ft. Much like the Black Spruce, with larger and darker leaves. 3-9 in., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

PINUS contorta (banksiana). Twisted Pine. 40-100 ft. A rare species; rapid grower, producing very small cones. Small, 3-6 in., 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

ponderosa. Western Yellow Pine. 60-300 ft. A Colorado Pine of heavy growth and great size. Stands exposed situations well. 6-12 in., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10; 12-18 in., 30c. ea., \$2.50 for 10.

pungens. Table Mountain Pine. 30-60 ft. Cones persistent for many years, pre-

senting an odd appearance. Very desirable. 6-7 ft., 75c. ea., \$6 for 10.

resinosa. Red Pine. 75-150 ft. Growth somewhat like White Pine, with long needles. Of greatest value and beauty. 6-12 in., 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

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Soft bluish green needles. 1-2 ft., 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10; 2-3 ft., 30c. ea., \$2.50 for 10; 3-4 ft., 60c. ea., \$4 for 10; 4-5 ft., 75c. ea., \$6 for 10.

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Hardy Native Shrubs · Deciduous



ALDER CATKINS

NE of the most interesting and important features of our varied mountain flora is the large variety of deciduous flowering shrubs, many lavishly placed within our easy reach, others shy and retiring and taking a special knowledge of the botany of this section to find them.

With their fresh, delicate tracery and tints of leaf, twig, and flower they supply that enchanting natural beauty to our gardens and grounds so sought after by all lovers of nature, and attained so rarely, even by the professional landscape gardener; and all at moderate cost and no guess-work in the results. We offer a large list of the choicest species and

particular notice is called to the *Azaleas*, *Stuartia*, *Xanthorrhiza* and other of the more rare and showy sorts.

The sizes following the names indicate the variation in heights attained by the shrubs in their wild state. Under cultivation they usually reach the lesser height given.

ALNUS rugosa (serrulata). Smooth Alder. 5-40 ft. A much admired shrub growth, especially along streams. Showy catkins appear early. 1½-2 ft., 25c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

alnobetula (viridis). Alpine Alder. 2-10 ft. Low, diffuse shrub with elegant foliage, found on our highest mountains. Showy red-winged fruit. Damp ground. The best of the genus probably. 6-12 in., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10; 12-18 in., 35c. ea., \$3 for 10.

incana. Speckled Alder. 8-25 ft. Fine shrub for borders of streams and ponds. Sharply serrated leaves. 1-2 ft., 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

AMELANCHIER rotundifolia. Dwarf Juneberry. 3-12 ft. Dwarf species very desirable for its white showy flowers and edible fruit. 1-2 ft., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.

AMORPHIA fruticosa. False Indigo. 5-20 ft. Spreading bush, indigo-colored spiked flowers, for massing. 2-3 ft., 2cc. ea., \$1.50 per 10; 3-5 ft., 35c. ea., \$3 for 10.

herbacea, Southern Indigo. 2-4 ft. A smaller, better shrub than the preceding, with purple branches and blue or rarely white flowers. 1-2 ft., 2cc. ea., \$1.50 for 10; 2-3 ft., 3cc. ea., \$2 for 10.

ANDROMEDA ligustrina. See *Xolisma*.

mariana. See *Pieris*.

racemosa. See *Leucothoë*.

ARALIA spinosa. Hercules' Club. 6-40 ft. A singular prickly-stemmed low tree or shrub with large, compound, tropical-looking foliage. A conspicuous plant winter or summer, giving quick effect. Large panicles of white showy flowers in August. 1-2 ft., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10; 2-3 ft., 35c. ea., \$3 for 10. (See illustration.)

ARONIA (pyrus) nigra. Black Chokeberry. 3-12 ft. One of our most desirable native ornamentals, conspicuous in flower and fruit. Of dense growth, literally enveloped in May with cymes of white flowers and later with black showy fruit. For single specimen or massing. Leaves color dark red in the fall. 1-2 ft., 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10; 2-3 ft., 30c. ea., \$2.50 for 10; 3-5 ft., 50c. ea., \$4 for 10.



Hercules' Club (*Aralia spinosa*). Winter effect in Arnold Arboretum, Boston.

HARDY NATIVE SHRUBS · DECIDUOUS, CON.

ARONIA *arbutifolia* (*erythrocarpa*). Red Chokeberry. 2-12 ft. Of larger growth than preceding, with splendid bright red berries. An elegant shrub. 2-3 ft., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10; 3-5 ft., 40c. ea., \$3 for 10.

ASCYRUM *hypericoides*. St. Andrew's Cross. 5-10 in. Decumbent species, dotted leaves and light yellow flowers July to September. Shrub border. 6-12 in. 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

NATIVE AZALEAS (Write for our Rhododendron and Azalea Booklet)

The American Azaleas are among the choicest of all ornamentals, whether exotics or native, and were but rarely seen in cultivation before being disseminated by **HIGHLANDS NURSERY**. Large masses of "Great Flame-Colored Azalea," *A. lutea* (*calendulacea*), when seen in flower, present the most gorgeous effects, in shades varying from deep crimson to a bright sulphur-yellow. The complete hardiness of all the species below is unquestionable. The foliage of *A. arborescens* is the finest of all Azaleas, remaining a clear, shiny green throughout the summer, a characteristic not usual with this family. The large white, sweet-scented flowers appear the last of all the Azaleas, and the numerous pink-tipped stamens protruding give a most beautiful effect. *Azalea vaseyi* is one of the finest introductions of late years, the white to deep pink flowers appearing before the foliage in April in the greatest profusion. *A. nudiflora* and *A. viscosa* are pretty dwarfer varieties, very useful in the under shrubbery.

Azaleas are seen at their best when planted in large masses and in properly prepared beds, and they richly repay any unusual care given them. Like most ericaceous plants they love deep, moist, well-drained soil, and these showy native species are particularly adapted to planting in shrub borders and with rhododendrons, their brilliant blossoms being set off by a background of dark foliage. Azaleas can be successfully grown almost anywhere, even in the north middle states if excavations are made and proper soil with abundant humus is filled in, say 2 to 3 feet or more deep, and preferably a northern exposure chosen with shade. Mulch heavily in winter.

Our cold southern mountains have added no more beautiful plants to gardens than these American Azaleas, not even excepting the magnificent broad-leaved evergreen Rhododendrons which have given the southern Alleghanies a world-wide fame. The beautiful *Rhodora* (page 25), is really an Azalea except in name and should be treated the same as the following species:

AZALEA *arborescens*. Fragrant White Azalea. 8-20 ft. In June the delightfully spicy fragrant white flowers appear in profusion, lasting for weeks; usually 2 to 6 feet spreading clumps in cultivation; easy culture. Leaves often color striking shades of red in late autumn. 6-12 in., 30c. ea., \$2.50 for 10; 12-18 in., 45c. ea., \$4 for 10; 18-24 in., 65c. ea., \$6 for 10.

arborescens rosea. 8-20 ft. Beautiful and rare form, with bright pink fragrant flowers. Introduced by us. Stock limited and orders filled in rotation only. Plants, \$4 ea.

lutea (*calendulacea*). Great Flame Azalea. 4-15 ft. The most regal of all the species, native or exotic, and a noble representative of our rich Carolina Mountain flora. Bartram, speaking of it in his "Travels," calls it the "fiery Azalea," and says: "This epithet *Fiery* I annex to this most celebrated species of Azalea as being expressive of the appearance of its flowers, which are in general of the color of the finest red lead, orange and bright gold as well as yellow and cream color. This is certainly the most gay and brilliant flowering shrub yet known." 6-12 in., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10; 12-18 in., 30c. ea., \$2 for 10; 18-24 in., 40c. ea., \$3 for 10.

nudiflora. Pinxter Flower. 2-10 ft. Smaller species, with showy deep pink flowers in April and May, while quite bare of leaves. Stands sun and exposure well. 6-12 in., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10; 12-18 in., 35c. ea., \$3 for 10; 18-24 in., 50c. ea., \$4 for 10.

vaseyi. Southern Azalea. 6-15 ft. This elegant and showy Azalea was only discovered as late as 1878, and introduced by Highlands Nursery very soon after. It is of easy culture and is perhaps the most profuse bloomer of all the native species, and the more conspicuous as its white, pink or deep rose-colored flowers appear in early April or May before the foliage. Of erect, slender habit naturally, in cultivation it becomes more spreading while retaining the charming light stem growth. Autumn usually turns the leaves a deep dark crimson, greatly enhancing its beauty and value. The larger sizes are clumps with buds. 6-12 in., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10; 12-18 in., 35c. ea., \$3 for 10; 18-24 in., 45c. ea., \$3.75 for 10; 2-3 ft., 75c. ea., \$7 for 10; 3-4 ft., \$1 ea., \$9 for 10. (See illustration.)

HARDY NATIVE SHRUBS · DECIDUOUS, CON.

AZALEA viscosa. Early White Azalea. 3-12 ft. A late-blooming species with small, white, fragrant flowers in June and July. Azaleas all do well along streams and on pond borders, and arborescens and viscosa thrive even in the bog or swamp. 6-12 in., 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10; 12-18 in., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10; 18-24 in., 35c. ea., \$3 for 10.

BENZOIN (*Lindera*) *benzoin*. Spice Bush. 4-20 ft. Fine shrub for moist situations. The abundant yellow flowers appear in early April on naked branches, and by summer time the obovoid berries are bright red and conspicuous. Whole plant aromatic, sometimes used for tea. 6-12 in., 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10; 1-2 ft., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10. (See illustration.)

BERBERIS aquifolium (repens). Creeping Barberry. 4-12 in. Low western mountain species, with charming, nearly evergreen leaves, which color crimson and deep red in fall. Fine rockery and shrub border plant. 2-4 in., 35c. ea., \$3 for 10. (See illustration.)

canadensis. American

Barberry. 1-6 ft. June. Yellow flowers in drooping racemes and very showy red berries hanging through winter. 1-2 ft., 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10; 2-3 ft., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.

thunbergii. Japanese Barberry. 2½-3 ft. *Not native.* Dwarf, spreading shrub, elegant foliage and fruit and compact growth. Much planted for hedges and masses. Added to our list because of great demand. 6-12 in., 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10; 12-18 in., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.

vulgaris. Common Barberry. 6-8 ft. Pretty yellow flowers in May, and the brilliant purplish red fruit hangs on till early spring. Erect habit. Small. 6 in., 15c. ea., 75c. for 10.

BUTNERIA (*Calycanthus*) *florida*. Sweet Shrub. 4-8 ft. April to August. The rich chocolate-colored flowers have a delightful strawberry fragrance. Indispensable shrub of thick growth. Heavy clumps. 1-2 ft., 15c. ea., \$1 for 10; 2-3 ft., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10; 3-4 ft., 35c. ea., \$3 for 10; 4-6 ft., 50c. ea., \$4 for 10.

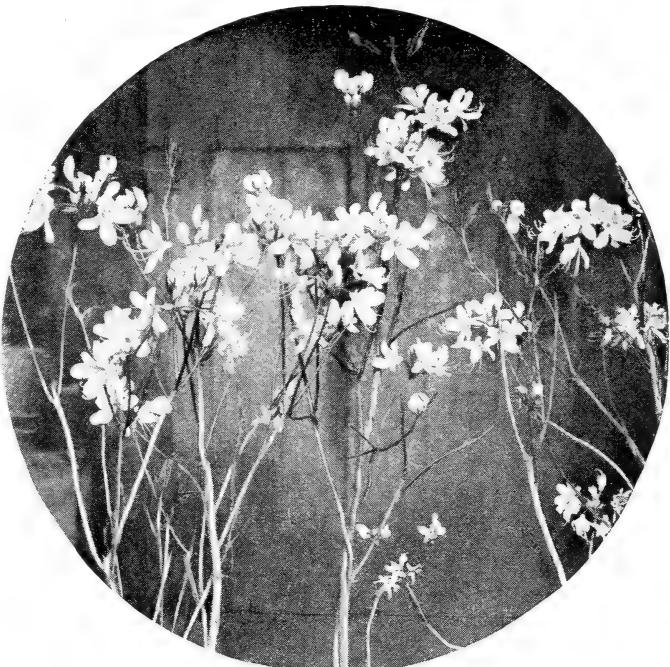
fertilis. Smooth Sweet Shrub. 4-8 ft. Quite similar, but with smoother and brighter green foliage and more upright growth. 2-3 ft., 35c. ea., \$3 for 10.

CALICCARPA americana. French Mulberry. 2-3 ft. Peculiar bluish flowers. May to July. The peculiar, violet-colored fruit is very showy in autumn, being thickly bunched along the sturdy shoots. Clumps, 30c.

CALYCANTHUS. See Butneria.

CEANOTHUS americana. New Jersey Tea. 1-3 ft. Diffuse shrub, covered with a profusion of delicate white flowers in July when flowering shrubs are few. Fine border plant. 12-18 in., 30c. ea., \$2.50 for 10.

CEPHALANTHUS occidentalis. Button Bush. 3-12 ft. Elegant thick-growing shrub for damp ground. Globular heads of white flowers in July. 2-3 ft., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.



The rare Azalea vaseyi (Southern Azalea). Highlands Nursery introduction.



Creeping Barberry.
(*Berberis aquifolium*).

HARDY NATIVE SHRUBS
DECIDUOUS, CON.

CHIONANTHUS virginica. White Fringe. 10-40 ft. One of the most ornamental of all our native shrubs, with loose and drooping graceful panicles of delicate white, fringe-like flowers, very fragrant in early May or June. Leaves color bronze, sometimes yellow in autumn. Ornamental purple fruit. 6-12 in., 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10; 1-2 ft., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10; 3-4 ft., 75c. ea., \$6 for 10. (See illustration.)

CLETHRA acuminata. Southern Pepper Bush. 8-20 ft. Tall shrub with handsome reddish bark and drooping racemes of white flowers. Moist situations or shrubbery. July and August. 1-2 ft., 15c. ea., \$1 for 10; 2-3 ft., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10; 3-4 ft., 30c. ea., \$2.50 for 10. Heavy clumps, 4-6 ft., 50c. ea., \$4 for 10.

almifolia. Pepper Bush. 5-15 ft. Elegant, fragrant, upright racemes or spikes of white flowers in July and August. Will flourish in almost any situation and is one of our most charming native shrubs of easy culture. 6-12 in., 15c. ea., \$1 for 10; 1-2 ft., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10; clumps, 2-3 ft., 35c. ea., \$3 for 10.

CLIFTONIA ligustrina. 6-20 ft. Of questionable hardiness north of New York or Boston. Damp ground. Long racemes of fragrant white flowers in March and April. 1-2 ft., 30c. ea., \$2.50 for 10.

COMPTONIA peregrina (asplenifolia). Sweet Fern. 2-3 ft. Fine native shrub with sweet-scented fern-like leaves. Brown catkins of brownish flowers in May or June. Flourishes in sterile ground. 12-18 in., 15c. ea., \$1 for 10; 18-24 in., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.

CORNUS amomum (sericea). Silky Cornel. 3-10 ft. Late-blooming (June) purplish stemmed species, with silky leaves and pale blue fruit in October. Flowers white, winter effect purple. 1-2 ft., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10; clumps, 4-6 ft., 60c. ea., \$5 for 10.

alba sanguinea. Scarlet-Twigged Cornel. 5-12 ft. Not native. Fine scarlet-twigged sort. 12-18 in., 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

circinata. Round-Leaved Cornel. 3-15 ft. Branches greenish, fruit light blue. All the shrub dogwoods are noted for their striking winter effects in shrubberies, nearly all species having highly colored annual shoots. 1-2 ft., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.

paniculata. Panicked Cornel. 4-8 ft. June. Gray smooth branches. Showy white fruit. 1-2 ft., 25c. ea., \$1.75 for 10.

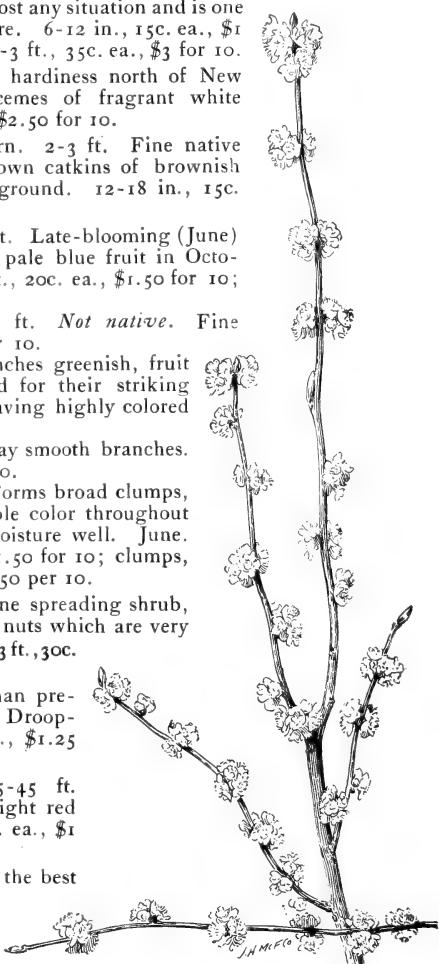
stolonifera. Red-Twigged Dogwood. 3-15 ft. Forms broad clumps, the twigs and yearly shoots of brilliant red purple color throughout the winter. Elegant for shrubberies. Stands moisture well. June. Flowers white or lead color. 1-2 ft., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10; clumps, 2-3 ft., 30c. ea., \$2 for 10; 3-5 ft., 50c. ea., \$3.50 per 10.

CORYLUS americana. Hazel Nut. 4-10 ft. A fine spreading shrub, good for screen planting or shrubberies. Edible nuts which are very sweet and agreeable. 1-2 ft., 15c. ea., \$1 for 10; 2-3 ft., 30c. ea., \$2 for 10.

rostrata. Beaked Hazel Nut. 5-8 ft. Smaller than preceding, same uses. Leaves thin, doubly toothed. Drooping catkins in early spring. 9-18 in., 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

CRATAEGUS cordata. Washington Thorn. 15-45 ft. Smooth sharply cut leaves, cordate at base, bright red fruit. A favorite hedge species. 12-18 in., 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

crus-galli. Cock Spur Thorn. 12-30 ft. One of the best for hedges, the 3- to 4-inch thorns being very formidable and the growth compact. Fruit dull red. All thorns stand severe pruning well. 1-2 ft., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.

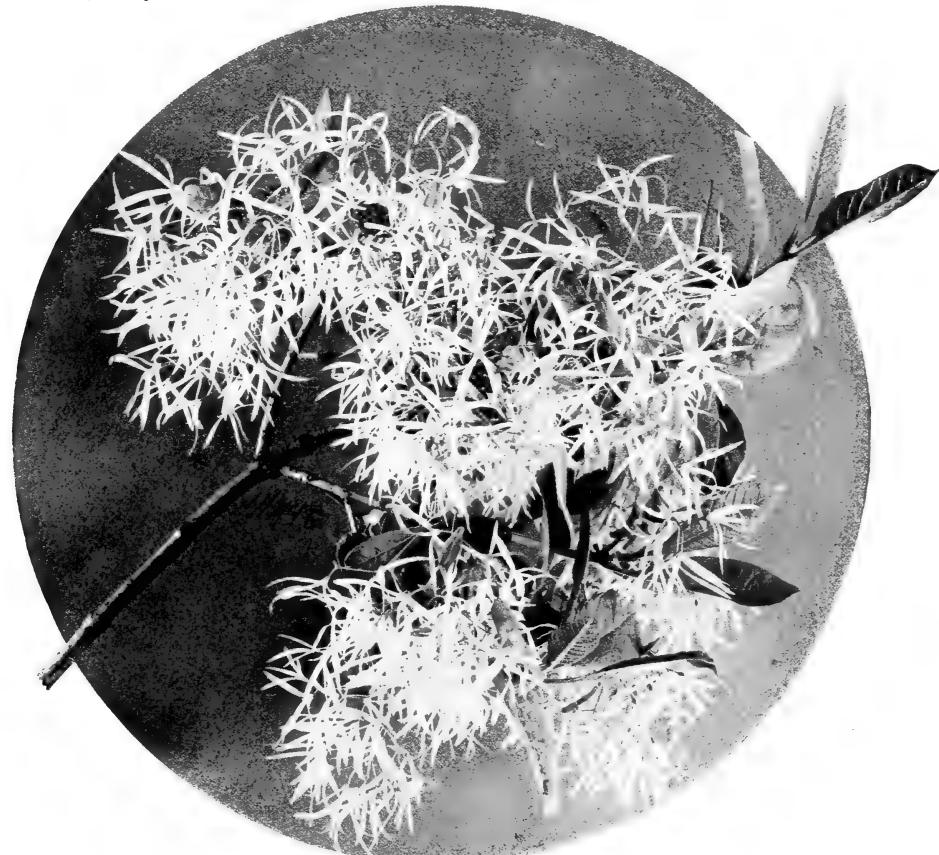


Benzoin (*Lindera benzoin*) Spice Bush.

HARDY NATIVE SHRUBS · DECIDUOUS, CON.

CRATAEGUS punctata. Large-Fruited Thorn. 18-25 ft. All the native Thorns are elegant shrubs, mostly of large growth and highly useful as hedge plants. On the lawn they present symmetrical outlines with pleasing foliage and showy flowers and fruit, the latter usually hanging on till late. *Crataegus punctata* has very large fruit either clear red or bright yellow and quite edible. Foliage effects in fall, yellow. 1 ft., 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

DECODON verticillatus. Willow Herb. An elegant shrub for edges of running streams or in margins of ponds. Leaves color fine bronze and yellow in fall. Strong, 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.



Chionanthus virginica. "Graceful panicles of White Fringe."

DIERVILLA diervilla (*trifida*). Bush Honeysuckle. 2-4 ft. Of smaller growth than *D. sessilifolia*, flowering in early June. 6-12 in. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10; 12-18 in., 25c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

rivularis. Western Bush Honeysuckle. 1-2 ft. Low western species. 12-18 in., 30c. ea.

sessilifolia. Southern Bush Honeysuckle. 2-4 ft. This rare southern species forms thick clumps, with abundant sulphur-yellow flowers in cymes in late summer; showy. 1-2 ft., 15c. ea., \$1 for 10. Clumps, 2-3 ft., 25c. ea., \$1.75 for 10.

DIRCA palustris. Leatherwood. 2-6 ft. Light yellow flowers appear in April before the leaves. Graceful shrub; tough bark, once used by the Indians for thongs. 6-12 in., 15c. ea., \$1 for 10; 12-18 in., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.

HARDY NATIVE SHRUBS · DECIDUOUS, CON.

EUONYMUS americanus. Strawberry Bush. 4-8 ft. Bright green leaves and branches, and highly ornamental, crimson fruit hanging till late. Fine winter shrub. 1-2 ft., 15c. ea., \$1 for 10; 2-3 ft., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.

GAYLUSSACIA frondosa. Blue Tangle. 2-4 ft. The Gaylussacias and their near relatives the Vacciniums, are among the most valued of our native shrubs for the gorgeous coloring of their foliage in fall, the hues ranging through all the shades of dark and vivid red. The fruit of most species is edible, and of great commercial value, *G. frondosa* producing fine sweet berries. Flowers in May, white. 6-12 in., 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

resinosa. Black Huckleberry. 1-3 ft. Low, with clammy leaves and pink-tinged flowers. 1-2 ft., 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

ursina. Buckberry. 3-6 ft. Rare southern species, berries peculiarly acid, used for jams and preserves. 6-9 in., 20c. ea., \$1.75 for 10.

HAMAMELIS virginica. Witch Hazel. 12-35 ft. A large and peculiar shrub, its yellow ribboned flowers appearing the last thing in fall or early winter, just as the leaves are dropping. The foliage is dark green, changing to a full yellow in autumn. Most desirable shrub. 1-2 ft., 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10; 2-3 ft., 30c. ea., \$2.50 for 10; 3-4 ft., 50c. ea., \$4 for 10.

HYDRANGEA arborescens. Smooth Hydrangea. 4-10 ft. Corymbs of white flowers in June. Very useful for large shrub plantings in large grounds and parks. 1-2 ft., 15c. ea., \$1 for 10; 2-3 ft., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10. Clumps, 3-4 ft., 35c. ea., \$2.50 for 10.

radiata. Silver Hydrangea. 6-8 ft. Handsome clumps, the large, serrate leaves dark green above and silvery white underneath. Ray flowers large but few. In the fall the frost curls the leaves, when they present a striking silver effect. 1-2 ft., 15c. ea., \$1 for 10; 2-3 ft., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10. Clumps, 3-4 ft., 35c. ea., \$2.50 for 10.

ILEX decidua. Meadow Holly. 6-30 ft. The bright red berries of this deciduous Holly are disposed along the stems like coral, making a wonderful winter effect, when the surroundings are sombre or white. Small plants, 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

verticillata. Virginia Winter Berry. 8-20 ft. A striking winter shrub, holding its scarlet fruit till early spring. 1-2 ft., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10; 2-3 ft., 35c. ea., \$2.50 for 10.

ILICIOIDES mucronata (*Nemopanthes canadensis*). Mountain Holly. 5-8 ft. Much like the deciduous Hollies, with ash-gray bark, berries light red. Very showy. Fine for planting along streams. 1-2 ft., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10; 2-2½ ft., 35c. ea., \$2.25 for 10.

ITEA virginica. Itea. 4-10 ft. Beautiful thick shrub, bearing racemes of highly fragrant flowers in June. Foliage changes rich crimson. 1-2 ft., 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10; 2-3 ft., 30c. ea., \$2.50 for 10.

LEUCOTHOË racemosa. Swamp Leucothoë. 5-12 ft. May or June. White, waxy racemes of very sweet, white blossoms. 1-2 ft., 30c. ea., \$2.50 for 10.

recurva. Mountain Leucothoë. 2-10 ft. Yearly shoots are bright red and contrast beautifully with the old growths. Dainty racemes of white or pink bell-shaped flowers on curving stems. 6-12 in., 15c. ea., \$1 for 10; 12-18 in., 25c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

LIGUSTRUM ibota. 3-6 ft. *Not native.* A good hedge or shrubbery plant. Clumps, 2-3 ft., 35c. ea., \$3 for 10.

MENZIESIA pilosa. Alleghany Menziesia. 3-6 ft. A smooth mountain shrub, with reddish bark and small, nodding, pink-white blossoms in terminal clusters. 6-12 in., 15c. ea., \$1 for 10; 1-2 ft., 25c. ea., \$1.75 for 10.

MYRICA asplenifolia. See Comptonia.

cerifera. Wax Myrtle. 2-5 ft. Nearly evergreen and a fine shore plant. Its greatest beauty is in its compact growth and waxy berries which persist through the winter. 6-12 in., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.

gale. Sweet Gale. 3-5 ft. Shore plant or garden. Fine willow-like leaves. 6-12 in., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10; 12-18 in., 30c. ea., \$2 for 10.

NEMOPANTHES canadensis. See Ilicioides.

PIERIS (*Andromeda*) mariana. 2-4 ft. White waxy flowers, borne along the length of the shoots. Early June. Foliage bronzes in the late summer. 6-12 in., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10; 1-2 ft., 30c. ea., \$2 for 10.

HARDY NATIVE SHRUBS · DECIDUOUS, CON.

POTENTILLA fruticosa. Shrubby Cinquefoil. 2-4 ft. From July throughout the summer it bears golden yellow flowers. A very ornamental and useful shrub. 1-2 ft., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

PRUNUS alleghaniensis. Porter's Plum. 5-15 ft. A rare species introduced by us, of low growth and literally covered with white, showy blossoms in May. A most elegant shrub. 1-2 ft., \$2.50.

maritima. Beach Plum. 2-7 ft. Splendid seashore plant. White flowers in early spring. 4-12 in., 15c. ea., \$1 for 10; 1-2 ft., 25c. ea., \$1.75 for 10.

pumila. Sand Cherry. 6 in.-6 ft. Very dwarf usually and does well in poor soil. Dark red fruit. 1-2 ft., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.

PYRULARIA pubera (oleifera). Oil Nut. 4-15 ft. Hard to grow but a very interesting plant. Fruit like small pears. Small, 20c. ea., \$1.75 for 10.

RHAMNUS alnifolia. Alder Buckthorn. 3-6 ft. Small tree-like shrub. Flowers in June, not conspicuous, the black, berry-like fruit more so, hanging in clusters. Good shrub. 6-12 in., 30c. ea., \$2.50 for 10; 1-2 ft., 40c. ea., \$3.50 for 10.

Rhus hirta (typina)
Staghorn Sumac.



RHODORA canadensis. Rhodora. 1-3 ft. Of the Azalea family and no less showy than some of its species. The purplish rose-colored flowers are borne in profusion in May or June. Forms thick clumps and flourishes in very moist situations or in good garden soil. A most dainty and elegant shrub. 6-12 in., 15c. ea., \$1 for 10; 1-2 ft., 30c. ea., \$2.50 for 10.

RHUS aromatica. Fragrant Sumac. 3-8 ft. Spreading growth. Heads of greenish yellow flowers in May. Leaves turn dark scarlet in fall, orange-red berries in June. 6-12 in., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10; 12-18 in., 30c. ea., \$2.25 for 10.

copallina. Scarlet Sumac. 5-30 ft. Fine variety, with pinnate leaves 1 foot long, turning deep crimson in autumn. Fine for massing. 6-12 in., 15c. ea., \$1 for 10; 1-2 ft., 25c. ea., \$1.75 for 10; 2-3 ft., 35c. ea., \$3 for 10.

glabra. Smooth Sumac. 2-20 ft. Another brilliantly colored species; scarlet seeds and leaves at the same time in fall. 1-2 ft., 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10; 2-4 ft., 30c. ea., \$2 for 10.

hirta (typina). Staghorn Sumac. 10-40 ft. A very large, tropical-looking species, widely planted for quick effects. Scarlet fruit and leaves in fall. 1-2 ft., 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10; 2-4 ft., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10; 4-6 ft., 40c. ea., \$3.50 for 10. (See illustration.)

RIBES cynosbati. Wild Gooseberry. 3-6 ft. Hanging bell-shaped flowers and large prickly berries. Colors in fall dark reds. 1-2 ft., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.

rotundifolium. Eastern Gooseberry. 3-5 ft. Flowers greenish or purplish. Good park shrub. 1-2 ft., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.

HARDY NATIVE SHRUBS · DECIDUOUS, CON.

ROBINIA hispida. Moss Locust. 3-9 ft. Elegant clusters of drooping rose-colored flowers in May. Very showy. 1-2 ft., 15c. ea., \$1 for 10; 2-4 ft., 25c. ea., \$1.75 for 10; 4-6 ft., 40c. ea., \$3 for 10.

kelseyi. Alleghany Moss Locust. New species. 2-5 ft. Introduced by us, and a fine variety with leaves much like the yellow locust and bright pink clusters of flowers. A distinct and valuable addition. 6-12 in., 30c. ea., \$2 for 10; 1-2 ft., 50c. ea., \$3.50 for 10.

viscosa. Pink-Flowering Locust. 12-40 ft. Sometimes makes a considerable tree, with spreading growth and pink-rose flowers in great profusion. 1-2 ft., 15c. ea., \$1 for 10; 2-4 ft., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10; 4-6 ft., 40c. ea., \$3 for 10.

ROSA blanda. Meadow Rose. 2-4 ft. All the native Roses are valuable garden plants, free from disease, and of easy culture. Nearly all the species are very showy, and should be planted in large masses. The foliage of many varieties color shades of red and brown in late summer and autumn. Our collection is very fine. Fruit usually red and always showy. *R. blanda* has large pink flowers and smooth stems. 1-2 ft., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

acicularis. Prickly Rose. 1-4 ft. Bushy species, densely covered spines. Flowers large and showy. June and July. 1-2 ft., 40c. ea., \$3.50 for 10.

arkansana. Arkansas Rose. 1-2 ft. Densely covered with slender bristles. A pretty species. June and July. 6-12 in., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10; 18-24 in., 40c. ea., \$3 for 10.

carolina. Swamp Rose. 1-8 ft. Thick, strong growth and bright pink, fragrant flowers. June and July. A good wet ground species. Clumps, 1-2 ft., 15c. ea., \$1 for 10; 2-3 ft., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10; 3-4 1/2 ft., 35c. ea., \$2.50 for 10.

humilis lucida lucida. Pasture Rose. 1-2 ft. Weak, often procumbent growth. Rosy pink flowers in early June. 6-12 in., 15c. ea., \$1 for 10; 1-2 ft., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.

humilis lucida alba. White Pasture Rose. 1-4 ft. White variety of former species. Very fine. 1-2 ft., 35c. ea., \$3 for 10.

nitida. Northeastern Rose. 1-3 ft. Slender stems covered with weak spines. Flowers very bright pink and showy. Leaves shining green. 6-12 in., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10; 12-18 in., 30c. ea., \$2.50 for 10.

nutkana. Wasatch Rose. 1-4 ft. Stout stems; large, solitary flowers and fruit. A rare western species. 1-2 ft., 40c. ea., \$3.50 for 10.

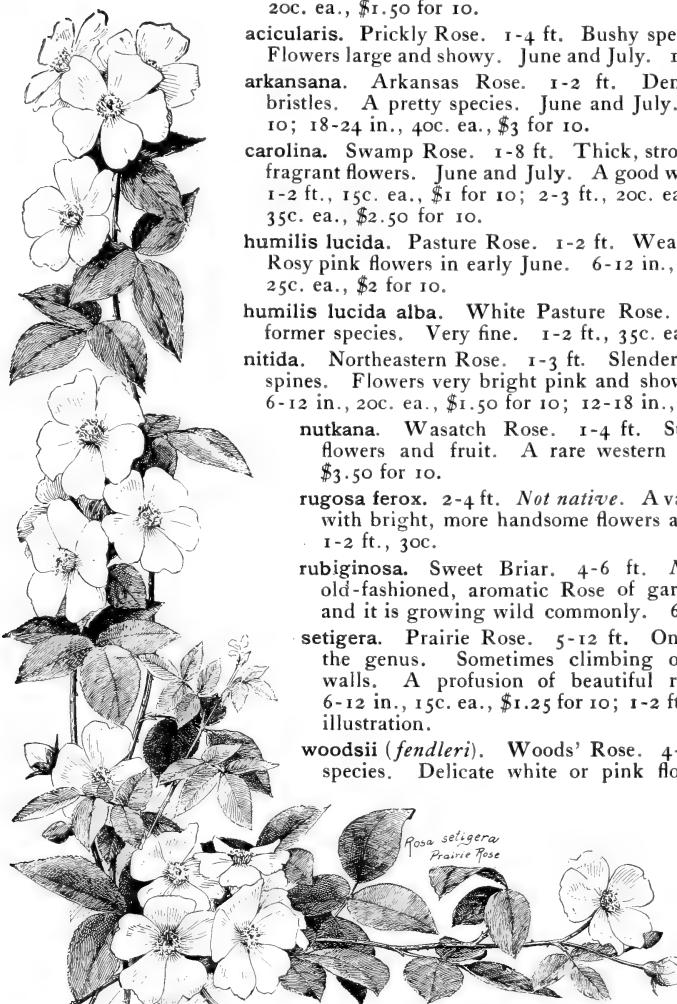
rugosa ferox. 2-4 ft. *Not native.* A variety of the ordinary rugosa with bright, more handsome flowers and leaves; denser growth. 1-2 ft., 30c.

rubiginosa. Sweet Briar. 4-6 ft. *Not native.* Well-known, old-fashioned, aromatic Rose of gardens. Escaped cultivation and it is growing wild commonly. 6 in. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

setigera. Prairie Rose. 5-12 ft. One of the most beautiful of the genus. Sometimes climbing or covering the ground or walls. A profusion of beautiful rose-pink flowers in June. 6-12 in., 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10; 1-2 ft., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10. (See illustration.)

woodsii (fendleri). Woods' Rose. 4-8 ft. Low, bushy, western species. Delicate white or pink flowers. 6-12 in., 35c. ea., \$3 for 10.

RUBUS odoratus. Flowering Raspberry. 3-5 ft. Elegant plant for massing and quick effect. Very large, showy leaves and rosy purple blossoms. 1 1/2-3 ft., 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10, \$6 per 100.



HARDY NATIVE SHRUBS · DECIDUOUS, CON.

SALIX discolor. Pussy Willow. 8-25 ft. Good shrub for wet situations, quick growth. Silky "aments" appearing in earliest spring before the leaves. Cuttings, 10c. ea., 50c. for 10.

sericea. Silky Willow. 5-12 ft. Showy spreading variety, densely flowered. 2-3 ft., 35c. ea., \$3 for 10.

SAMBUCUS canadensis. Common Elder. 4-10 ft. A fine shrub for massing. Showy cymes of white flowers in June and July and black-purple fruit. 1-2 ft., col., 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

racemosa. Red-Berried Elder. 2-12 ft. Very showy flowers in May and handsome bright red fruit in June. 1-2 ft., 25c. ea., \$1.75 for 10.

SPIRAEA dumosa. Western Spiraea. Low spreading sort. Very rare. 1½-2½ ft., 35c. ea., \$3 for 10.

salicifolia. Meadow Sweet. 2-4 ft. Flowers white in June or July. 3-4 ft., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10; clumps, 4-6 ft., 35c. ea., \$3 for 10.

tomentosa. Steeple Bush. 2-4 ft. Fuzzy, dense, upright rose-colored panicles in June and July. 1-2 ft., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.

van houttei. 4-5 ft. Not native. Bushy variety with abundant white flowers, 2-3 ft., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.

STUARTIA pentagyna. Southern Stuartia. 6-15 ft. This, the so-called "American Camellia," is one of the most rare and beautiful of all North American shrubs. An erect shrub, well foliaged and with large, axillary flowers, 3 to 4 inches across, with white-creamy petals, deeply crenulated in the margins, resembling some of the single Camellias. June. 6-12 in., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10; 1-2 ft., 40c. ea., \$3 for 10; 2-3 ft., 75c. ea., \$6 for 10. (See illustration.)

SYMPHORICARPUS racemosus. Snowberry. 4 ft. A shrub much used for massing, the showy white-berried fruit hanging till late. Clumps, 1-2 ft., 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10; 2 ft., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.

symporicarpus (vulgaris). Coral Berry. 2-5 ft. With smaller berries than the preceding, which are red and thickly clustered. Clumps, 2-3 ft., 25c. ea., \$1.50 for 10; 3-4 ft., 35c. ea., \$2.50 for 10.



Stuartia pentagyna. American Camellia.



Xanthorrhiza apifolia. Yellow Root. Photographed at Highlands Nursery.

HARDY NATIVE SHRUBS · DECIDUOUS, CON.

VACCINIUM corymbosum. High Bush Blueberry. 5-10 ft. Swamp variety of high growth. 6-12 in., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10; 1-2 ft., 30c. ea., \$2.25 for 10.

hirsutum. Hairy Huckleberry. 2-4 ft. Very rare species introduced by us. The stem, leaves and berries covered with hairs. Foliage deep shades of red in autumn. 3-6 in., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10; 6-12 in., 35c. ea., \$3 for 10.

pallidum. Mountain Blueberry. 2-8 ft. Mountain variety of the well-known Blueberry. Fine fruit. 6-18 in., 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

pennsylvanicum. Dwarf Blueberry. 1-2 ft. Fine fall colorings of dark red shades. 3-6 in., 15c. ea., \$1 for 10; 6-9 in., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

stamineum. Deerberry. 2-4 ft. Of most elegant thick growth and light green leaves. Very large showy clusters of greenish white flowers and green fruit turning purplish. A most elegant shrub. 6-12 in., 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10; 12-18 in., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.

VIBURNUM acerifolium. Maple-Leaved Arrowwood. 3-6 ft. Slender-grown shrub of neat, compact habit, producing freely small long-stemmed clusters of white flowers. Its greatest beauty is in the rich claret color the handsome three-lobed leaves assume in late autumn. 6-12 in., 15c. ea., \$1 for 10; 1-2 ft., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10; 2-3 ft., 35c. ea., \$3 for 10.

alnifolium (*lantanoides*). Hobble Bush. 3-10 ft. Large showy flowers and clusters of black fruit. The leaves are large and conspicuous and color gorgeously in early fall, through shades of yellow to deep bronzes and reds. 6-12 in., 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 15; 1-2 ft., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.

cassinoides. Shawnee Haw. 4-15 ft. White flowers in June and conspicuous clusters of blue-black fruit in fall. A most pleasing shrub. 6-12 in., 15c. ea., \$1 for 10; 1-2 ft., 25c. ea., \$1.75 for 10; 2-3 ft., 35c. ea., \$2.50 for 10.

dentatum. Arrowwood. 6-15 ft. Bushier sort than preceding. May and June. 2-3½ ft., 30c. ea., \$2.50 for 10.

HARDY NATIVE SHRUBS · DECIDUOUS, CON.

VIBURNUM nudum. Withe-Rod. 6-15 ft. Flat heads of white flowers in June. 6-12 in., 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10; 12-18 in., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.

prunifolium. Black Haw. 10-25 ft. Tall species with shining foliage and large fruit. May. 6-8 in. 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

XANTHORRHIZA apifolia. Yellow-Root. 1-4 ft. Undoubtedly the finest American undershrub for planting under trees, along roadways, walks and borders, or where conditions of extreme moisture prevail. Finely cut foliage remains a good green till autumn, when it turns shades of orange and yellow. Now used by thousands in parks and private grounds. Peculiar brown-purple flowers in pendulous racemes, appearing early with the leaves. Highly recommended as a border plant and for all mass planting. 3-6 in., 10c. ea., 75c. for 10; clump, 6-12 in., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10; clumps, 12-18 in., 35c. ea., \$3 for 10; 6-12 in., \$8 per 100. (See illustration.)

XANTHOXYLUM americanum. Prickly Ash. 8-35 ft. Large pinnate leaves with tropical effect. Flowers before the leaves appear, yellow-greenish. April or May. 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.

XOLISMA (Andromeda) ligustrina. Privet Andromeda. 3-12 ft. Racemes of white flowers crowded in naked panicles. April. 6-12 in., 15c. ea., \$1 for 10; 1-2 ft., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

Rhododendrons, Kalmias and Other
Hardy Native Evergreen Shrubs



UR native flora is particularly rich in a variety of elegant dwarf evergreens, and the species we offer on the following pages are highly recommended for all situations where a striking winter effect is desired, most kinds giving a conspicuous show of blossoms, particularly the Rhododendrons and Kalmias. See special Rhododendron information on page 26. With the Rhododendrons and Kalmias may be planted the smaller evergreens, the Andromedas, Pieris, Leucothoe, Ledum, Hypericums, Dendriums, Taxus, Vincas, Galax aphylla, and the gorgeous deciduous native Azaleas.

We publish a unique booklet describing in full our magnificent Native Rhododendrons, Kalmias, etc., finely illustrated with half-tones, and send it free to those interested.



Kalmia latifolia. Mountain Laurel.

HARDY NATIVE SHRUBS · EVERGREEN, CON.

The sizes following the names indicate the variation in heights attained by the shrubs in their wild state. Under cultivation they usually reach the lesser height given.

Lower prices in larger quantities than here offered on application.

ANDROMEDA polifolia. Wild Rosemary. 1-3 ft. Forms a compact mass of beautiful evergreen foliage, 1 to 2½ ft. across and a foot high. The profuse, unshaped flowers are of a delicate flesh color, covering the plant in May. Elegant for borders of Rhododendron plantations. 6-12 in., 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10; 12-18 in., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.



Mountain Heath (*Dendrium prostratum*) covering rocks on the summit of Grandfather Mountain.

bush. 6-12 in., 15c. ea., \$1 for 10; 12-18 in., 25c. ea., \$1.75 for 10.
prostratum. Mountain Heath. 6-12 in. The Carolina Mountain prostrate form of this beautiful genus. A most elegant rockwork evergreen, closely covering the surface with a bed of green. When in full bloom in May or June it produces a strikingly showy effect. The delicate flowers are often tinged with pink. One of our choicest Alpine plants. 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10; clumps, 35c. ea., \$3 for 10. (See illustration.)

GALAX aphylla. See Ground Covering Plants.

HYPERICUM aureum. Golden St. John's Wort. 2-4 ft. An erect shrub with large shining leaves. Flowers very large, 2 inches across, bright yellow with broad conspicuous petals, their centers tufted with golden filaments. July to August. 6-12 in., 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10; 1-2 ft., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10; 2-3 ft., 35c. ea., \$2.50 for 10; 3-4 ft., 60c. ea., \$5 for 10.

densiflorum. Bushy St. John's Wort. 4-6 ft. Flowers small, but in such profusion as to densely cover the plant with a mantle of yellow. July. 1-2 ft., 15c. ea., 75c. for 10; 2-3 ft., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10; 3-4 ft. 35c. ea., \$2.50 for 10.

prolificum. Shrubby St. John's Wort. 2-4 ft. The form growing on mountains is of elegant compact growth and valuable as a hedge plant. The foliage is dark green and abundant, as are the bright yellow blossoms which appear in July and continue till September. 1-2 ft., 15c. ea., \$1 for 10; 2-3 ft., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10; 3-4 ft., 40c. ea., \$3 for 10.

ILEX glabra. Inkberry. 2-6 ft. An evergreen holly, with almost entire coriaceous leaves. Most useful for planting with Rhododendrons. Fruit black. 6-12 in., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10; 12-18 in., 35c. ea., \$2.50 for 10.

JUNIPERUS sabina. Prostrate Cedar. 4-6 in. A procumbent sort, elegant for borders and rockwork. Conspicuous blue-green foliage. 3-6 in., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.

KALMIA angustifolia. Dwarf Laurel. 1-3 ft. Small but showy clusters of wheel-shaped, deep rose-colored flowers in very early spring. Narrow leaves. 6-12 in., 20c. ea., 75c. for 10; 12-18 in., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS uva-ursi. Red Bearberry. 6-24 in. Prostrate shrub of greatest value for rockeries and as a ground cover. A good seashore plant also. 3-6 in., 30c. ea., \$2.50 for 10.

CHAMAEDAPHNE (Casandra) calyculata. Leather Leaf. Serrate leaves, rusty underneath. Bears white, nodding flowers in leafy racemes in early spring. 6-12 in., 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10; 12-18 in., 30c. ea., \$2.25 for 10. (See illustration.)

DENDRIUM (*Leiophyllum*) buxifolium. Sand Myrtle. 1-4 ft. An extremely useful heath-like plant, "box-leaved." The white or pink flowers in May are borne in such profusion as to completely cover the

HARDY NATIVE SHRUBS · EVERGREEN, CON.

KALMIA glauca. Pale. 1-2 ft. Larger flowers than the foregoing species, lilac-purple and very showy. 6-12 in., 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10; 12-18 in., 25c. ea., \$1.75 for 10.

Latifolia. Mountain Laurel. 10-30 ft. One of the grandest of our native broad-leaved evergreen shrubs, often attaining tree-like proportions in our southern mountains. In cultivation it is a broad thick shrub and when in full bloom is of surpassing beauty. The flowers are wheel-shaped and set in close corymbs on the ends of the stems, pure white to pink and appear in May or June in such profusion as to almost smother the foliage. Its thick evergreen leaves are conspicuous the year round, making it a shrub of greatest value for massing. Prices, nursery-grown, 6-12 in., 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10; 12-18 in., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10; 18-24 in., 45c. ea., \$4 for 10; clumps, 6 in. to 3 ft., 50c. to \$2 ea. (See illustration.)

Collected Clumps. By the car-load or less quantities, 25c. to \$2 ea., according to size. Write for information and prices.

LEUCOTHOË catesbeiae. Catesby's Leucothoë. 3-8 ft. Few if any shrub evergreens of the broad-leaved sort have the grace and elegance of this one. The thick shining green leaves are evenly disposed on long recurved branches along which the long dense racemes of beautiful white bell-shaped flowers hang. As an undershrub or for banks and the borders of streams it is without a rival. The sprays make beautiful winter decorations indoors and turn a rich bronze in the fall where exposed to the sun. 6-12 in., 15c. ea., \$1 for 10; 12-18 in., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10; clumps, 12-18 in., 50c. (See illustration on page 48.)

LEDUM groenlandicum. Labrador Tea. 1-4 ft. Another fine undershrub of rather compact growth, loving moisture. White clusters of flowers at the ends of the branches. 6-12 in., 15c. ea., \$1 for 10; 12-18 in., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.

PIERIS floribunda. Mountain Andromeda. 2-6 ft. Compact bush with shining green leaves and abundant racemes of showy white flowers in May. 12-18 in., 40c. ea., \$3.50 for 10.

nitida. Fetter-Bush. 2-6 ft. Of doubtful hardiness north of Washington or in higher elevations, as it is not hardy at Highlands Nursery, but a pleasing thick-leaved evergreen of dense habit. White or pink flowers in early spring. 6-12 in., 30c. ea., \$2.50 for 10.

RHODODENDRONS

Write for Special
Booklet

The native Rhododendrons are our most gorgeous, hardy broad-leaved evergreens, and in the Carolina Mountains only are they seen to perfection in a profusion world-famed. Here they form "Laurel" thickets miles in extent, and almost impenetrable, often attaining the size of trees. It is hard to give an adequate impression of the marvelous show they make both in leaf and flowers, but no small share of this plant beauty can be transplanted to home grounds, and particularly where space permits massing them, as only in this way can they approach the grand effect shown in their native haunts.

It is *Rhododendron maximum* that forms the notable great "thickets," and both this species and the others offered below, which are much rarer and more local, are absolutely hardy, under proper conditions. See page 48 for preparation of Rhododendron beds.



Rhododendron maximum. Great American Rose Bay.

HARDY NATIVE SHRUBS · EVERGREEN, CON.

RHODODENDRON catawbiense. Carolina Rhododendron. 5-25 ft. Of thick growth, with glossy dark green foliage and masses of lilac-purple flowers in great terminal clusters. Grows on the highest Alleghany Mountains, at an elevation usually above 4,000 feet, in thickets, producing a marvelous display of color when in full flower in June. Of the many beautiful hybrids called "catawbiense," imported every year from abroad, there are none which do not owe much of their vitality, strength of color and hardiness to the parent stock of *R. catawbiense*, which, for leafage and form of growth, as well as hardiness, is still far superior to any other Rhododendron in cultivation. No other species or variety has foliage equal in beauty and effect to the true *R. catawbiense*, which comes from our Carolina Mountains. 3-6 in., 15c. ea., \$1 for 10; 6-12 in., 30c. ea., \$2.50 for 10; 12-18 in., 45c. ea., \$4 for 10; clumps, 75c. to \$4 ea. See page 47 for collected *Rhododendron catawbiense* clumps by the carload. (See illustration.) Write for Special Rhododendron Booklet.

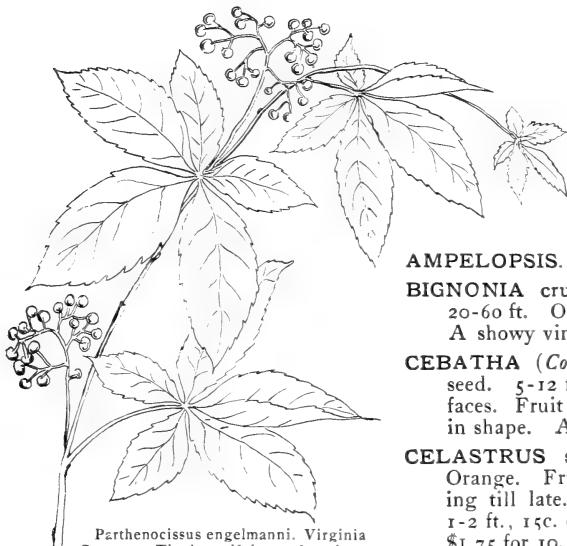
maximum. Great Laurel, or Rose Bay. 12-40 ft. Without doubt the noblest of our native shrubs, growing sparingly in New England and New York, more abundant in the Pennsylvania Mountains, but reaching perfection only in the southern Alleghanies, where it attains tree-like proportions and grows in such abundance as to form a striking feature in the mountain landscape. Its large white or pink blossoms appear in large trusses in July, the latest of all the Rhododendrons, which greatly enhances its ornamental value. For massing and producing the broad evergreen effect so much desired in extensive landscape planting, it stands alone, large clumps that will give immediate finished results being available at moderate cost. We collect fine specimen plants by the carload, sending them anywhere in the East or South at reasonable freight expense. See engraving on page 47, showing section of a planting of 30 car-loads, supplied by us last spring to a single estate on the Hudson River. *Rhododendron maximum* stands all exposure well, even an amount of winter sun, usually so deadly to Rhododendrons. Correspondence desired with those interested in this direction, and cost per car and freight rates gladly given. We have over 60,000 fine, strong young plants of this species alone growing in Highlands Nursery at the present time, with "balls" and good dark foliage showing vigorous, healthy growth 3-6 in., 15c. ea., 75c. for 10; 6-12 in., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10; 12-18 in., 35c. ea., \$3 for 10; 18-24 in., 50c. ea., \$4 for 10. Clumps, 1-2 ft., \$1 to \$3 ea.; collected clumps, 50c. to \$10 ea., according to size. (See illustration.) Also page 47.

punctatum. Pink Laurel. 3-15 ft. This is the smallest southern Alleghanian species and is quite rare. A graceful shrub with spreading branches and dark green, narrow leaves, covered below with rusty dots. The rose-colored or pink blossoms are borne in great profusion in June. Beautiful for rocky slopes and cliffs, as it stands exposure unusually well. 6-12 in., 20c. ea., \$1.75 for 10; 1-2 ft., 35c. ea., \$3 for 10; clumps, 60c. to \$1.50 ea.

TAXUS minor (canadensis). American Yew. 2-5 ft. For a low, spreading evergreen for undershrub planting this is without an equal, particularly under conditions of extreme moisture. Fruit round, bright red. 6-12 in., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.



Mount Mitchell, the highest point east of the Rocky Mountains, Rhododendron catawbiense in the foreground.



Parthenocissus engelmanni. Virginia Creeper. The beautiful true American Clinging Ivy.

Scarlet, bell-shaped flowers. June to July. 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.

crispa. Purple Clematis. 4-12 feet. Bluish purple. One of the best. Flowers from May till August. 25c. ea., \$2.25 for 10.

scottii (douglasii). Western Clematis. 3-12 ft. Mountain Leather Flower, rare. One of the finest spring sorts. Flowers deep blue, foliage silky gray and seed heads very conspicuous. 25c. ea., \$2.25 for 10.

ligusticifolia. Western Virgin's Bower. 5-15 ft. White. Fine sort, much like *C. virginiana*. 30c. ea., \$2.50 for 10. (See illustration.)

virginiana. Virgin's Bower. 10-35 ft. White. One of the fastest growers and fine for covering walls, trellises and in shrubbery. Flowers July to August followed by remarkable plumed seed heads. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

paniculata. 10-30 ft. Not native. White. Very fragrant showy sort, no less in fruit than in flower. Rapid grower. 25c. ea., \$2.25 for 10.

DIOSCOREA villosa. Wild Yam. 6-15 ft. Pale greenish-yellow. Showy clusters of three-winged fruit in fall. Its large leaves turn yellow in autumn. 10c. ea., 75c. for 10.

Hardy Native Vines & Climbers

Lower prices in larger quantities than here offered on application.

AMPELOPSIS. See *Parthenocissus*.

BIGNONIA crucigera (capreolata). Cross Vine. 20-60 ft. Orange. Compound evergreen leaves. A showy vine. 3-6 in., 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

CEBATHA (Cocculus) carolina. Carolina Moonseed. 5-12 ft. Greenish, clings to smooth surfaces. Fruit red and very showy. Leaves variable in shape. A good climber. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

CELASTRUS scandens. Bittersweet. 12-25 ft. Orange. Fruit very showy, bright scarlet, hanging till late. Fine for stone walls and banks. 1-2 ft., 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10; 2-4 ft., 25c. ea., \$1.75 for 10.

CLEMATIS coccinea. Scarlet Clematis. 5-10 ft. June to July. 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.



Flowers and seed heads of *Clematis ligusticifolia*.

HARDY NATIVE VINES AND CLIMBERS, CON.

GELSEMIUM sempervirens. Carolina Yellow Jasmine. Delightfully fragrant flowers, bright yellow and very showy in March and April. Quite hardy if given winter protection and well worth any care given it. 30c. ea., \$2 for 10.

HUMULUS lupulus. Hop Vine. 10-20 ft. *Not native.* Yellow. For outbuildings, and an indispensable, very rapid-growing vine. 10c. ea. 75c. for 10.

IPOMOEA pandurata. Moonflower. 2-12 ft. White and purple. A good vine for stone walls and for ground work. 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

LONICERA dioica (*parviflora*). Smooth-Leaved Honeysuckle. 6-50 ft. Purplish. Flowers June to August. Large, connate leaves. Makes a good standard weeper. 2-4 ft., 30c. ea., \$2.50 for 10.

flava. Yellow Honeysuckle. 10-30 ft. Yellow. Fine for ground cover and banks. Very fragrant. Flowers June to August. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

japonica, var. *halliana*. Hall's Honeysuckle. 10-30 ft. *Not native.* White or pink. Very much like preceding. An elegant vine. 1-2 ft., 10c. ea., 75c. for 10; 2-4 ft., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

LONICERA sempervirens. Coral Honeysuckle. 10-30 ft. Scarlet or yellow. Dark evergreen leaves and trumpet flowers, yellow within. May to October. 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

MENISPERMUM canadense. Canada Moonseed. 6-12 ft. White. Flowers in June to July. Showy black fruit, like frost grapes. Valuable climber. 10c. ea., 75c. for 10.

PARTHENOCISSUS (*Ampelopsis*) engelmanni. Scarlet Virginia Creeper. 15-50 ft. This is the clinging form of the well-known Virginia Creeper, and was introduced by us several seasons ago. The leaves are much thinner and smaller than in the ordinary variety, the whole plant lacking the coarseness that characterizes *P. quinquefolia*, and it clings to walls like the ivy. The fall coloring is exceedingly brilliant and vastly superior to the common form, which is not used where the new variety is known and can be had. 6-18 in., 10c. ea., 75c. for 10; 1½-3 ft., 20c. ea., \$1.25 for 10; heavier, 35c. ea., \$2 for 10, \$12 per 100, \$100 per 1,000.

quinquefolia. Virginia Creeper. 15-50 ft. Larger leaves than the preceding and a rank, rapid grower. Heavy, 25c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

PASSIFLORA incarnata. Passion Flower. 3-6 ft. Nearly white flowers with purple crown and very showy. April and May. 25c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

POLYGONUM ciliinode. Fringed Black Bindweed. Remarkably rapid-growing ground or stone wall cover. Elegant vine. 10c. ea., \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

TECOMA grandiflora. Great Trumpet Vine. 20-40 ft. A beautiful species bearing large yellowish-scarlet flowers. 35c. ea., \$3 for 10.

radicans. Scarlet Trumpet Creeper. 20-40 ft. Scarlet. June. Fine large leaves. Rapid grower. 1-2 ft., 10c. ea., 75c. for 10.

VITIS · GRAPE

All the Grapes are indispensable vines of many uses. Their large-cut, handsome leaves and showy fruit, as well as very fragrant flowers which come early, combine to give them a place filled by no other vines. Of great hardiness and usually high climbers, they can be used for arbors, walls and trellises, and particularly for covering dead or growing trees where they produce a beautiful effect by their graceful festooned growth. They stand the smoke and soot of cities well.

VITIS aestivalis. Summer Grape. 15-40 ft. Grapes black; leaves large, entire or deeply lobed. Small, 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

cordifolia. Frost Grape. 20-60 ft. Grapes are small and black. Showy. Deeply cut foliage. 6-12 in., 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

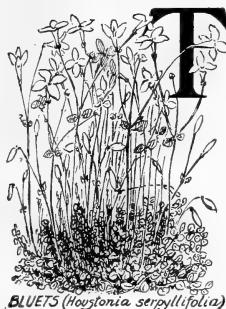
indivisa. Cut-Leaved Grape. 10-20 ft. Very ornamental rapid growth. 1-2 ft., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.

labrusca. Fox Grape. 20-60 ft. Very ornamental. Large grapes and great lobed leaves. One of the best. 12-18 in., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

vulpina. Sweet-Scented Grape. 15-30 ft. Bluish-black fruit. Small, 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

WISTARIA frutescens. Lilac-Purple. Large racemes of very showy flowers in May or June. Very rapid grower. 2-3 ft., 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

Hardy Creepers & Ground-Covering Plants



BLUETS (*Houstonia serpyllifolia*)

HERE are many spots on hillsides, under trees and on banks of streams where ordinary plants do not thrive and where a low covering of green is very desirable. For these purposes the list below is a good one, though only partial, for many of the taller vines can be used, such as *Lonicera*, *Vitis*, etc., and low shrubs as *Xanthorrhiza*, *Myrica*, etc., which are offered elsewhere. Advice on this important question gladly given where conditions and effect desired are indicated.

The approximate height from ground is given, but not the space covered by plants.

Lower prices in larger quantities than here offered on application

EPIGAEA repens. Trailing Arbutus. 2-4 in. White and rose-colored. One of the most popular of all our native flowers, but difficult to transplant. Flowers deliciously fragrant in clusters in May. Strong col. clumps, 20c. ea., \$1.75 for 10. (See illustration.)

GALAX aphylla. Galax or Coltsfoot. 6-18 in. White. A smooth plant, with heart-shaped crenate-toothed and shining evergreen leaves of striking beauty. The small white flowers are borne on a scape 12 to 18 inches high, forming a beautiful dense spiked raceme. The thick leaves turn brilliant shades of bronze, red and crimson in autumn where exposed to the sun and remain so throughout the winter, but in shade they retain their striking green effect. We introduced the leaves for winter decorating purposes and ship millions of them every winter. A remarkable ground-covering plant, particularly when used with Rhododendrons. Strong col. clumps, 20c. ea., \$1.75 for 10, \$10 per 100. (See illustration and cover of this Catalogue.)

GAULTHERIA procumbens. Wintergreen. 3-8 in. Bright red clusters of edible berries all through winter. Highly aromatic dark green leaves. Flowers white. Plant with Galax and Rhododendrons. Col. clumps, 15c. ea., \$1 for 10. (See illustration.)

GLECHOMA hederacea. Ground Ivy. 3-5 in. Not native. Light blue. One of the best ground-covering plants. Very fragrant; stands moisture well. 10c. ea., 75c. for 10.



Galax Leaves.



Trailing Arbutus (*Epigaea repens*).

HOUSTONIA serpyllifolia. Bluet. 3-6 in. Light blue or white, blooming nearly all summer. Forms carpet of minute leaves. It is easily forced and a most exquisitely beautiful dainty window plant and for borders. Col. clumps, 15c. ea., \$1 for 10. (See illustration.)



Gaultheria procumbens. Wintergreen.

HARDY CREEPERS, CON.

LYCOPODIUM clavatum. Running Pine. 1 ft. The Lycopodiums are very useful for planting in moist shady places or under Rhododendrons, etc. Col. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10. *complanatum.* Trailing Christmas Green. 6-10 in. Creeping. Col. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10. *lucidulum.* Shining Club Moss. 6-10 in. Erect, very fine. Col. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10. *obscurum.* Ground Pine. 6-10 in. Erect; spreading stems. Col. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

MITCHELLA repens. Partridge-Vine. 3-5 in. White. A small trailing evergreen, with white or purple-tinged very fragrant flowers in June. Berries bright red, persistent through winter. Col. clumps, 15c. ea., \$1 for 10. (See illustration.)

PHLOX reptans. Trailing Phlox. 3-8 in. Reddish purple. Splendid prostrate species for covering bare spaces of ground. The flowers rise like stars from the nearly evergreen leaves, making a showy display in May or June. Col. strong, 10c. ea., 75c. for 10.

subulata. Moss Pink. 3-8 in. Strong-growing dwarf shrubby Phlox, making thick clumps literally covered with the showy purple flowers. For massing effects and covering hillsides it is without an equal. Clumps, 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

subulata alba. White Moss Pink. 3-8 in. White variety. 25c. ea., \$1.75 for 10.

RUBUS canadensis. Dewberry. 1-2 ft. White. All the Rubus are useful for shrub-beries and have showy flowers and fruit. 6-12 in., 10c. ea., 75c. for 10.

cuneifolius. Sand Blackberry. 1-2 ft. 6-12 in., 30c. ea., \$2.50 for 10.

deliciosus. Cañon Blackberry. 1-3 ft. Beautiful lobed leaves and in June covered with clouds of snow-white flowers almost as large as single roses. Very hardy. 6-12 in., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10; 1-2 ft., 40c. ea., \$3 for 10.

hispidus. Running Blackberry. 6-12 in. White. Leaves color brilliant shades of crimson in autumn. Nearly evergreen. 10c. ea., 50c. for 10.

laciniatus. Cut-Leaved Blackberry. 6-8 in. *Not native.* White. Strong grower, elegant cut leaves. 1-2 ft., 30c. ea., \$2 for 10.

VACCINIUM crassifolium. Creeping Huckleberry. 3-8 in. White or reddish. Doubtfully hardy but an elegant evergreen for damp places. 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

VERONICA officinalis. Speedwell. 3-10 in. Light blue. A prostrate creeper with pubescent leaves and pale blue flowers in summer. 10c. ea., 75c. for 10.

serpyllifolia. Thyme-Leaved Speedwell. 2-10 in. Pale blue; makes a pretty carpet of green in July. 10c. ea., 75c. for 10.

VINCA minor. Periwinkle. 4-6 in. *Not native.* Blue. An evergreen ground-covering plant, and particularly under trees and on banks.

The blue flowers are showy and appear in May. Of greatest value and beauty. We have a very large stock. 10c. ea., 75c. for 10, \$5.50 per 100.

minor alba. White Periwinkle. 4-6 in. *Not native.* White variety of above. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10, \$7 per 100.



Mitchella repens. Partridge Vine.

Hardy Native Ferns



OUR Hardy Fern collection is quite complete and further important additions will soon be made, especially of rare species. As a rule, give shady, moist location, preferably on northern exposures, in the shrubbery or under trees. Some species love a wet bog. A rockery is incomplete without some of the species. Many Ferns thrive particularly well in the Rhododendron bed. We can give suggestions of value in this direction.

The sizes following the names indicate the variation in heights attained by the Ferns in their wild state. Under cultivation they usually reach the heights given.

Lower prices in larger quantities than here offered on application.

ADIANTUM pedatum. Maidenhair Fern. 1-2 ft. One of the finest. Delicate forked fronds. Col., 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

ASPLENIUM angustifolium. Narrow-Leaved Spleenwort. 1-2 ft. Good variety with dainty fronds. 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

platyneuron (ebeneum). Ebony Spleenwort. 8-15 in. Very narrow, delicate fronds. Fine for rockeries. Evergreen. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

filix-foemina. Lady-Fern. 1-3 ft. Finely cut fronds of great beauty. 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

trichomanes. Maidenhair Spleenwort. 3-8 in. Another dainty species with narrow fronds. Evergreen. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

BOTRYCHIUM dissectum. Cut-Leaved Grape Fern. 8-16 in. Low species, finely cut fronds. Evergreen. 10c. ea., 75c. for 10.

lunaria. Moonwort. 2-12 in. Curious low Fern, fertile fronds, erect and narrow. Evergreen. 10c. ea., 75c. for 10.

virginianum. Virginia Grape Fern. 4 in.-2 ft. Triangular-shaped fronds, deeply cut. 10c. ea., 75c. for 10.

CAMPTOSORUS rhizophyllus. Walking Fern. 4-9 in. A peculiar and interesting species. Name derived from its strange habit of rooting at the tips of its fronds, which bend over and form plantlets, thus making a complete carpet. Evergreen. 10c. ea., \$1 for 10. (See illustration.)

CHEILANTHES californica. 3-6 in. A delicate little western species, with finely cut fronds. 35c. ea., \$3 for 10. (See illustration.)

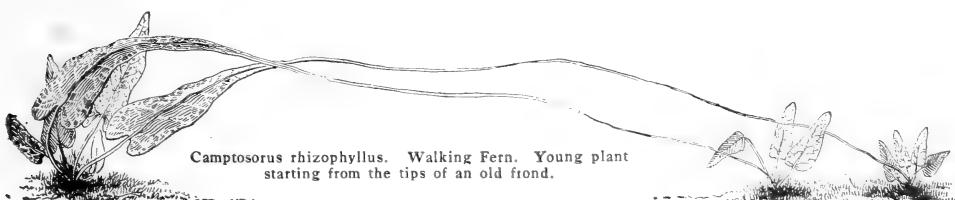
lanosa (vestita). Hairy Lip Fern. 4-9 in. Lanceolate fronds, covered with rusty hairs, giving a beautiful soft silvery effect. Evergreen. 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

myriophylla. 9-12 in. Pinnules rounded, as shown in drawing, and covered underneath with rusty hairs. Very rare. 40c. ea., \$3.50 for 10. (See illustration.)

CYSTOPTERIS bulbifera. Bladder Fern. 1-2½ ft. Very narrow, slender, delicate species, forming bulblets on the ends of the fronds. 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

fragilis. Brittle Fern. 4-10 in. A delicate Alpine Fern, fine for rockwork. 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

DICKSONIA punctilobula. Hay-Scented Fern. 1-3 ft. A most beautiful Fern for massing in open or shaded situations; completely covers the ground with fragrant finely cut delicate fronds, which often color a rich clear yellow in the fall. 10c. ea., 75c. for 10, \$5 per 100. (See illustration on page 32.)





Dicksonia punctilobula. Hay-Scented Fern. A beautiful ground covering for shady situations.



HARDY NATIVE FERNS, CON.

DRYOPTERIS (*Aspidium*) *acrostichoides*. Dagger Fern. 9-18 in. The dark, rather coarsely cut fronds lie prostrate in winter. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

cristata clintoniana. Clinton's Shield Fern. 2½-4 ft. Finely cut evergreen fronds. One of the best. 25c. ea., \$2 for 10. *filix-mas*. Male Fern. 1-3 ft. Delicate finely cut fronds. 35c. ea., \$3 for 10.

goldieana. Goldies' Fern. 2-4 ft. Noble, large and one of the showiest of the family. 30c. ea., \$2.50 for 10.

marginalis. Shield Fern. Evergreen; smooth, thick green fronds. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

mundum. Chamisso's Shield Fern. Elegant evergreen species from the Pacific Coast. 45c. ea., \$3.50 for 10.

spinulosa. Spinulose Shield Fern. 1-2 ft. Elegant evergreen, finely cut fronds. One of the very best. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

thelypteris. Marsh Shield Fern. 1-2½ ft. Narrow-fronded marsh species, very useful. 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

boottii. Boott's Shield Fern. 1-2½ ft. A satisfactory Fern for all locations. Fronds narrowed at base. Evergreen. 25c. ea., \$1.75 for 10.

noveboracensis. New York Fern. 1-2 ft. Elegant lanceolate pale green fronds. 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

(*Polystichum*) *braunii*. Braun's Holly Fern. 1-2 ft. Rare species with spreading fronds and the pinnules sharply toothed. 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

LYGODIUM *palmatum*. Climbing Fern. 1-3 ft. Peculiar climbing sort with round heart-shaped lobed leaves. A beautiful and rare species. 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10. (See illustration.)

ONOCLEA *sensibilis*. Sensitive Fern. 1-4½ ft. A variable Fern of strong growth and good for damp places. 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

struthiopteris. Ostrich Fern. 1-1½ ft. A stately, large-growing species, the fronds growing in a vase-like circle. 30c. ea., \$2.50 for 10.

OPHIOGLOSSUM *vulgatum*. Adder's-Tongue. 2-12 in. A single leaf, bearing at the top a singular spike of spores. 25c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

OSMUNDA *cinnamomea*. Cinnamon Fern. 1-5 ft. All the Osmundas are large, heavy ferns of highest ornamental value, producing great green fronds. 25c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

claytoniana. Clayton's Fern. 2-6 ft. 20c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

regalis. Royal Fern. 2-6 ft. 25c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

PELLAEA *atropurpurea*. Purple-Stemmed Cliff Brake. 4-12 in. The Pellaes are small, dainty Ferns for rockwork and thrive on limestone cliffs. 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

stelleri (gracilis). Slender Cliff Brake. 2-5 in. Smooth fronds, delicate and slender. 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.

PHEGOPTERIS *dryopteris*. Oak Fern. 9-18 in. Broadly triangular fronds. 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

hexagonoptera. Broad Beech Fern. 7-12 in. Fronds usually broader than long; triangular in shape. 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

HARDY NATIVE FERNS, CON.

PHEGOPTERIS *phegopteris* (*polypodioides*). Long Beech Fern. 4-9 in. Common species, but valuable. 25c. ea., \$1.75 for 10.

POLYPODIUM *falcatum*. Rare western species. 35c. ea., \$2.50 for 10.

vulgare. Polypody. 3-10 in. Elegant hardy evergreen Fern covering rocks. 10c. ea., 75c. for 10.

PTERIS *aquila*na. Eagle Fern. 2-4 ft. The common brake. A large and showy species. 10c. ea., 75c. for 10.

SCOLOPENDRIUM *scolopendrium* (*vulgare*). Hart's Tongue. 7-18 in. A rare Fern with single fronds. 45c. ea., \$3.50 for 10.

WOODSIA *ilvensis*. Rusty Woodsia. 4-10 in. Tufted species growing in rocks. 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

obtusa. Blunt-Lobed Woodsia. 6-15 in. Broad, short fronds. 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

WOODWARDIA *areolata* (*angustifolia*). Net-Veined Chain Fern. 1-2 ft. Moist situations. 35c. ea., \$2.50 for 10.

virginica. Virginia Chain Fern. 1-2 ft. A good species for the bog garden. 20c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

Insectivorous, Aquatic and Bog Plants

IN nearly all grounds large or small there are wet places, either streams, ponds or bogs, and often by judicious treatment these spots can be made the most attractive bit of land- or waterscape. Bog plants usually are very remarkable in shape and color of leaf and flower and very beautiful. The bog Orchids may be found under the Orchid Section and include the showy *Cypripedium reginae*, *Calopogons*, *Habenarias*, etc., and other herbaceous plants and small shrubs that do well in bog or in very wet places are given under their respective headings. We gladly give advice on this subject.

The sizes following the names indicate the variation in heights attained by the plants in their wild state. Under cultivation they usually reach the heights given.

Lower prices in larger quantities than here offered on application.

ACORUS *calamus*. Sweet Flag. 2-6 ft. Yellowish green. Light green leaves. Good for shallow water and bog. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

ASTER *puniceus*. Red-Stalk or Purple-Stem Aster. 3-8 ft. Lilac-blue. Tall-growing marsh species, making a striking display in late September. 10c. ea., 75c. for 10.

CALLA *palustris*. Water Arum. 4-8 in. White. Resembling the cultivated calla though smaller. Elegant bog plant. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

CALTHA *palustris*. Marsh Marigold. 1-2 ft. Bright yellow. One of our showiest early-flowering bog plants. 25c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

CASTALIA (*Nymphaea*) *brakeleyi rosea*. Improved Pink Water Lily. A hybrid from the best form of *Castalia tuberosa*, crossed with the rare Cape Cod Pink Water Lily. The original plant produces leaves 16 inches in diameter and flowers 8 inches across, of a beautiful pink, the richest and most powerful fragrance of the hardy varieties. \$3 ea.

odorata. White Water Lily. Few aquatics equal this for hardiness and effect. 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

odorata rosea. Pink Cape Cod Water Lily. Bright pink. This famous variety is very rare and valuable. \$1 ea., \$6 for 10.

CHRYSAMPHORA (*Darlingtonia*) *californica*. California Pitcher Plant. 6-12 in. Nodding purple flowers. A rare bog plant, very interesting. Mulch with sphagnum moss. 40c. ea., \$3.50 for 10.



Dionaea muscipula. Venus' Fly-Trap.

INSECTIVOROUS, AQUATIC AND BOG PLANTS, CON.

CHELONE glabra. White Turtle-Head. 1-3 ft. White, tinged with rose. Also grows well in dry ground. Elegant plant. Clumps, 20c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.
lyoni. Lyon's Turtle-Head. 1-3 ft. Red or rose-purple. Beautiful bog plant. Clumps, 15c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

CICUTA maculata. Water Hemlock. 3-6 ft. White. Finely cut leaves, very large. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

DIONAEA muscipula. Venus Fly-Trap. 4-20 in. A most curious and rare insectivorous plant with extraordinary irritable leaves, furnished with sensitive hairs, which when touched induce the leaves to close forcibly, holding fast any venturesome insect. The small, white flowers are in clusters on the ends of stems 4 to 6 inches high. Very interesting for the winter garden and to study. Pot in sandy loam or swamp moss, keeping moist, or plant with the Sarracenia. 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10. (See illustration.)

DROSERA filiformis. Thread-Leaved Sundew. 8-20 in. Purple-rose color. Another strange insectivorous plant. Grow with Dionaea. Thread-like leaves covered with reddish hairs. 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

rotundifolia. Round-Leaved Sundew. 4-10 in. White. The round leaves covered with red hairs and sticky fluid to catch insects. 10c. ea., 75c. for 10.

HELONIAS bullata. Swamp Pink. 4-7 in. Purple. A rare bog plant, easily grown and very showy in early April. Clumps, 20c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

IRIS pseudacorus. Yellow Flag. 2-3 ft. A beautiful and satisfactory species. 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

versicolor. Large Blue Flag. 2-3 ft. Borders of ponds. 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

LIGUSTICUM canadense (*actaeifolium*). Nundo. 2-6 ft. White. Large showy cut leaves. Bog. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

NYMPHAEA (Nuphar) sagittifolia. Yellow Water Lily. Very rare species introduced by us. 60c. ea., \$5 for 10.

ORONTIUM aquaticum. Golden Club. 6-24 in. Golden. For growing in mud or slow-running streams. 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

OXYCOCCUS macrocarpus. American Cranberry. 8 in. White or reddish. Grows in sphagnum moss with muddy or sandy bottom. 10c. ea., 75c. for 10.

PONTEDERIA cordata. Pickerel-Weed. 1-4 ft. Blue, vigorous growing; for streams or ponds. 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

SAGITTARIA longirostra. Long-Beaked Arrow-Head. 1½-3 ft. White. Very variable leaves. 10c. ea., 75c. for 10.

latifolia (variabilis). Broad-Leaved Arrow-Head. 4 in.-4 ft. White. 10c. ea., 75c. for 10.

SARRACENIAS

A conspicuous and highly interesting class of insectivorous plants of great value in landscape work and for bog gardens. As pot plants, they are easily grown, and are so striking in color and structure of leaf and flower and curious in their habit of catching insects as to fill the observer with wonder. They thrive in bogs or planted in sphagnum



Sarracenia drummondii. Drummond's Pitcher Plant.

INSECTIVOROUS, AQUATIC AND BOG PLANTS, CON.

moss and peat. We have seen acres of the beautiful *S. flava* growing in its native habitat, the erect golden leaves 2 to 3 feet high making a unique and brilliant landscape effect, heightened in time of flowering by the large drooping blossoms. The leaves of all the species are so conspicuous as to be taken for flowers.

SARRACENIA drummondii. Drummond's Pitcher Plant. 2-2½ ft. Leaves erect, variegated with white on top. Flowers white with purple. Very conspicuous. April. 30c. ea., \$2 for 10.

flava. Trumpet-Leaf. 1-3 ft. Bright yellow leaves. Large nodding yellow flowers 2 to 3 inches. Very showy bog plant. April and May. 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10. *minor (variolaris).* Spotted Trumpet-Leaf. 6-12 in. Erect trumpet-shaped leaves, broadly winged, spotted with white. Yellowish summit flowers in May. 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

psittacina. Parrot-Beaked Pitcher Plant. 1 ft. Short spreading leaves broadly winged, variegated with white spots. Purple flowers in April and May. 30c. ea., \$2 for 10. *purpurea.* Northern Pitcher Plant. Deep purple. The only northern species. Large purple flowers nodding on a stalk 1 foot high. Prostrate pitcher-shaped leaves. May. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

rubra. Red Trumpet-Leaf. Reddish purple flowers in May. Erect, slender, narrow-winged leaves with purple veins. 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

SPARGANIUM ramosum. Bur Reed. 2-3 ft. Hardy bog plant with flowers in bur-shaped head. 10c. ea., 75c. for 10.

TYPHA latifolia. Broad Leaved Cat-Tail. 2-6 ft. A stout marsh plant sometimes growing in running water. Dark brown spikes. Gives quick effects. 10c. ea., 75c. for 10. (See illustration.)

angustifolia. Narrow-Leaved Cat-Tail. 5-10 ft. Similar to the last species, but with narrower leaves and taller growth. Light brown spikes. 20c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

VACCINIUM macrocarpon. See *Oxycoccus macrocarpus*.

Hardy Native Terrestrial Orchids

A MOST charming group of showy and curious plants, and easy to grow if given proper conditions of soil and location. But they are shy wildlings and many of them rare and local. A rich, peaty, rather moist soil, with shade, best favors the growth of most species, and some love the bog even, such as the delightful *Cypripedium reginae*, the dainty *Pogonias*, *Calopogon* and *Habenarias*, though all these thrive well in the rich shady garden.



Showy Ladies' Slipper (*Cypripedium reginae*), at "Egandale," Chicago.

HARDY TERRESTRIAL ORCHIDS, CON.

The sizes following the names indicate the variation in heights attained by the plants in their wild state. Under cultivation they usually reach the heights given.

Lower prices in larger quantities than here offered on application.

APLECTRUM spicatum (hyemale). Putty Root. 1-2 ft. A curious Orchid. Greenish brown flowers flecked with white and purple. 25c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

CYPRIPEDIUM acaule. Moccasin Flower. 6-12 in. Lip rose-purple, rarely white. Large purple flowers with thick clusters of leaves. May and June. 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

candidum. Small White Ladies' Slipper. 6-12 in. A rare species. White, purple stripes. June. 25c. ea., \$3 for 10.

montana. Fragrant Ladies' Slipper. 1-2 ft. A delicate species from the northwest. Flowers purple and white in June. 30c. ea., \$3.50 for 10.

hirsutum (pubescens). Large Yellow Ladies' Slipper. 1-2 ft. Bright yellow flowers called slippers, sometimes three to five on each stem. 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

parviflorum. Small Yellow Ladies' Slipper. 1-2 ft. Fragrant yellow flowers in May and June. 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.

reginae (spectabile). Showy Ladies' Slipper. 1-2 ft. The handsomest and one of the rarest of hardy Orchids. The broadly ovate sepals and petals are pure white, while the large inflated pouch is a beautiful soft red rose-color. A strong grower, preferring peat soils. Succeeds well in the Rhododendron bed or in the bog. June and early July. 1-3 crowns, 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10; 3-6 crowns, 35c. ea., \$2.50 for 10; 6-9 crowns, 50c. ea., \$4 for 10; 9 crowns and over, 75c. ea., \$6 for 10. (See illustration.)

HABENARIA ciliaris. Yellow-Fringed Orchis. 1-2½ ft. Bright orange yellow, the most handsome species of Habenarias, very free bloomer. 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

hookeriana (orbiculata). Hooker's Orchis. 8-15 in. Yellowish green, in early May, very large showy leaves spreading flat on the ground. 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

psycodes. Smaller Purple-Fringed Orchis. 1-3 ft. Bright purple. 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.

LIMODORUM tuberosum (Calopogon pulchellus). Grass-Pink. 1-1½ ft. Pink-purple. Very showy and of easy cultivation. 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

ORCHIS spectabilis. Showy Orchis. 4-12 in. Upper lip pink-purple, lower lip white. Very showy flower in May. 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

PERAMNIUM (Goodyera) pubescens. Rattlesnake Plantain. 6-20 in. Low clusters of white-veined leaves. White flowers spiked, July. 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

POGONIA ophioglossoides. Rose Pogonia. 8-15 in. Pale rose color, sometimes white. One-half inch long. 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.



Lilium grayi. Rediscovered by Harlan P. Kelsey.



THIS group of plants is one of the most indispensable for showy effects, particularly the Trilliums and Lilies. The former blossom in earliest spring, and delight in rich, moist, shady locations, while the latter thrive in the more open places and produce most gorgeous results in summer when planted in masses, as nearly all plants should be for best effects. Lilies require rich soil, with plenty of moisture, but well drained, and make a grand show planted among Rhododendrons or other shrub evergreens or in a deciduous shrub border. Elaine Goodale has sung of *Lilium superbum*, the splendid "Turk's Cap Lily,"

Convallaria majalis, Lily-of-the-Valley (wild form).

"Tall rows of blinding beauty, as Vestals pure they hold
In each a blaze of scarlet, half blotted out with gold."

The sizes following the names indicate the variation in heights attained by these plants in their wild state. Cultivated they often attain greater size.



A profusion of Trilliums may be had in any garden.

LILIUM canadense. Wild Yellow Lily. 2-5 ft. Yellow or orange, usually spotted with brown. July. Fine to plant among shrubbery. Small, 10c. ea., 75c. for 10; medium, 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

carolinianum. Carolina Lily. 2-3 ft. A new species much like superbum, though of lower growth and rarely with more than 2 or 3 flowers on a stem. June and July. 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

catesbaei. Southern Red Lily. 1-2 ft. Scarlet with dark purple and yellow spots. Erect. Early spring. 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

columbianum. Columbia Lily. 1½-3 ft. A rare species from Oregon with reddish yellow flowers. 30c. ea., \$2.50 for 10.

grayi. Gray's Lily. 2-3 ft. A beautiful new lily rediscovered and introduced by us. Flowers 1 to 9 on a stem in June and July. Deep reddish orange, thickly spotted. 1st size, 30c. ea., \$2.50 for 10; 2d size, 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10. (See illustration.)

pardalinum. 2-3 ft. Orange-red flowers. A tall sort. 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.

parvum. 1-2 ft. Yellow species from California. 35c. ea., \$2.50 for 10.

philadelphicum. Wood Lily. 1-3 ft. Another erect species, very hardy. May and June. Reddish orange-purple spots. 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

puberulum (*humboldti*). Humboldt's Lily. 3-5 ft. A rare Californian species with reddish orange flowers. 40c. ea., \$3.50 for 10.

LILIES AND BULBOUS PLANTS, CON.

Lower prices in larger quantities than here offered on application.

ALLIUM cernuum. Nodding Wild Onion. 1-2 ft. Clusters of rose-colored flowers. June. 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

tricoccum. Wild Leek. 4-15 in. Greenish white. 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

ARISAEMA triphyllum. Jack-in-the-Pulpit. 10 in.-3 ft. Curious flowers in May. Green, often with purple and white stripes or spots. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

BICUCULLA (*Dicentra*) cucullaria. Soldier's Cap. 5-10 in. White-tipped cream. Delicate divided leaves. 10c. ea., 75c. for 10.

eximia. Wild Bleeding Heart. 1-2 ft. Rose-colored blossoms, appearing from spring until autumn. Forms thick clumps. Very light feathery foliage of exceptional beauty. Clumps, 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

CHROSPERMA (*Amianthium*) muscaetoxicum. Fly-Poison. 1½-4 ft. White. April. Long grass-like leaves. Very conspicuous spikes of flowers. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

CONVALLARIA majalis. Lily-of-the-Valley. 4-9 in. One-sided nodding fragrant blossoms in early spring. 15c. ea., 75c. for 10. (See illustration.)

ERYTHRONIUM americanum. Yellow Adder's-Tongue. 6-12 in. Large bright yellow lily-like flowers rising from green mottled leaves. Apr. 10c. ea., 50c. for 10.

IRIS versicolor. See Bog Plants.

LILIES AND BULBOUS PLANTS, CON.

LILIUM superbum. Turk's-Cap Lily. 3-8 ft. The finest American Lily for massing and planting in shrubbery. A well developed specimen, makes a pyramid of striking blossoms as many as 46 on a single stem. Bright orange, dark purple spots. 2d size, 10c ea., 75c. for 10, \$5 per 100; 1st size, 20c. ea., \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

washingtonianum. 2-6 ft. A rare Californian species with fragrant white flowers tinged with purple. 40c. ea., \$3.50 for 10.

OXALIS acetosella. Wood Sorrel. 2-6 in. White with reddish veins. June. 20c. ea., 50c. for 10.

TRILLIUM cernuum. Nodding Wake Robin. 8-10 in. Petals wavy, recurved. Large broad leaves. April. White or pink. 20c. ea., \$1.75 for 10.

erectum. Erect Wake Robin. 8-16 in. Large red fruit, very ornamental. Brown-purple, often greenish. April and May. 10c. ea., 50c. for 10.

grandiflorum. Large-Flowered Wake Robin. 8-18 in. The finest and largest species. Flowers 2 to 3 inches across, in April and May. One of our best early spring flowers. White, turning rose-color or marked with green. 10c. ea., 50c. for 10, \$3 per 100. (See illustration.)

ovatum. A rare Pacific coast species. Flowers much like *T. grandiflorum*. Large ovate leaves. 25c. ea., \$1.75 for 10.

stylosum. Nodding Trillium. 1-1½ ft. Our rarest mountain species. April and May. Large wavy petals of beautiful pink. 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.

sessile californicum. White. A beautiful Californian species. 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10. **undulatum (erythrocarpum).** Painted Wake Robin. 8 in. Earliest, blooming in April. Showy flowers and fruit. White, with purple stripes. 10c. ea., 75c. for 10.

Hardy Native Herbaceous Perennials



IN this list will be found a variety of Hardy Herbaceous plants that will give a showy succession of bloom from early spring to late autumn. Nearly all are of easiest culture. We have endeavored to give a short accurate description of each, with color of flower, height as found in a wild state, and time of blossoming. Unlike the trees and shrubs, most of these herbaceous plants will often reach the maximum size given, under cultivation.

Prices are for strong plants or clumps. Smaller plants will be mailed postpaid, at the same price.

The sizes following the names indicate the variation in heights attained by the plants in their wild state.

Lower prices in larger quantities on application.

ACONITUM reclinatum. Trailing Wolfsbane. 2-8 ft. Very rare Alleghany species. August. White. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

uncinatum. Wild Monk's Hood. 2-4 ft. Smooth vine-like stem. Flowers making a brilliant display. June to August. Blue. 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

ACTAEA alba. White Baneberry. 1-2 ft. Compound leaves 1 foot across. White flowers and berries. Flower-stalk red. May. 10c. ea., 75c. for 10.

rubra. Red Baneberry. 1-2 ft. April and May. Berries cherry-red. 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

ADOPOGON (Krigia) montana. Mountain Dandelion. 6-12 in. Bright yellow flowers, June to August. Very showy. 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

AMSONIA amsonia (tabernaemontana). Amsonia. 2-4 ft. Panieted cymes of pale blue flowers. A good border plant. May and June. Bluish. 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

ANEMONE virginiana. Fall Anemone. 2-3 ft. June and August. Greenish or white. 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

ANGELICA curtisii. Angelica. 2-3½ ft. Tall plant with fine cut foliage. August. White or greenish. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

AQUILEGIA canadensis. Wild Columbine. 1-2 ft. Showy cut leaves, useful for rockery. April and June. Scarlet-yellow inside. 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

APOCYNUM androsaemifolium. Honey Bloom. 1-4 ft. Forking, open branches. Quite showy. June and July. Pale rose color. 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

ARALIA nudicaulis. Virginian Sarsaparilla. 9-18 in. Bears umbels of green flowers in June. Fruit black or dark purple. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10. (See illustration.)

HARDY NATIVE HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS, CON.

ARALIA racemosa. American Spikenard. 3-6 ft. Widely branched, smooth stem, and large, decompound leaves. Umbels of white paniced flowers. Striking plant. July. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

ARCHANGELICA hirsuta. 2-8 ft. Medicinal plant with large, showy cut leaves. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

ARTEMISIA frigida. Wormwood Sage. 10-20 in. Especially valuable for its fine silvery foliage. Yellow or purplish. 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.

ARUNCUS (*Spiraea*) aruncus. Goat's Beard. 3-7 ft. Fine herbaceous plant, with panicles of white flowers and sharply cut leaves in May and June. 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

ASARUM macranthum (*shuttleworthii*). Small Heart Leaf. 3-5 in. Curious brown-purplish flowers in June. Thick fragrant leaves, often mottled white. 10c. ea., 75c. for 10.

ASCLEPIAS incarnata. Swamp Milkweed. 2-4 ft. Very showy. June-July. Rose-purple. 20c. ea., \$1.75 for 10.

tuberosa. Butterfly Weed. 1-2 ft. Brilliant orange or red. One of our showiest herbaceous plants. 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

ASTER cordifolius. Blue Wood Aster. 1-5 ft. Profuse bloomer. Pale blue or nearly white. 10c. ea., 75c. for 10.

novae-angliae. New England Aster. 2-8 ft. One of the best and finest blooming sorts. Showy. Violet-purple. 20c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

punicus. See Bog Plants.

BAPTISIA australis. Blue Wild Indigo. 4-6 ft. Very conspicuous. July. Indigo blue. 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.

tinctoria. Yellow Indigo. 2-4 ft. Yellow. Abundant flowers in June. Showy. 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

EIDENS (*Coreopsis*) trichosperma. Tickseed Sunflower. 2-8 ft. A strong-growing, late-flowering plant of great value. July to September. Yellow. 10c. ea., 75c. for 10.

BRAUNERIA (*Echinacea*) purpurea. Purple Cone Flower. 2-5 ft. Striking plant for borders although rather coarse. July. Dull purple, rarely whitish. 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.

CALLIRHOE involucrata. Purple Poppy Mallow. 1-2 ft. Petals red or purplish, in summer, trailing perennial, valuable. 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.

CAMPANULA divaricata. Carolina Hare-Bell. Delicate pale blue bell-shape flowers in July. For rockery or border. 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

CAPNOIDES sempervirens (*Corydalis glauca*). Pink Corydalis. 1-2 ft. May to August. Yellow. 10c. ea., 75c. for 10.

CAREX fraseri. Fraser's Sedge. 10-18 in. Most remarkable flowers, with whitish spikes, appearing in March or April. Large evergreen leaves. Very rare. 20c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

CASSIA marylandica. Wild Senna. 3-8 ft. Large, graceful perennial in cassia-like leaves and clusters of yellow flowers in August. 20c. ea., \$1.75 for 10.

CAULOPHYLLUM thalictroides. Blue Cohosh. 1-3 ft. Yellowish green flowers in April, inconspicuous, but showy blue fruit, later showy divided leaves. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

COLLINSONIA canadensis. Horse Balm. 2-5 ft. Lemon-colored and scented. July to September. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

CHAMAEIRIUM luteum (*Carolinianum*). Blazing Star. 1½-2½ ft. A wand-like raceme of small white flowers in June. A dainty and showy plant. 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

CHAMAENERION (*Epilobium*) angustifolium. Spiked Willow Herb. 2-8 ft. Purple flowers in June. Low wet ground. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

angustifolium, var. alba. 2-8 ft. Pure white flowers. New variety, offered for the first time. 50c.

CIMICIFUGA americana. American Bugbane. 3-5 ft. Paniced racemes of showy white flowers. August-September. Showy divided leaves. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

racemosa. Black Snakeroot. 3-8 ft. Racemes of fruit becoming sometimes 3 feet long. Large, showy, decompound leaves. July. White. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.



Root of Ginseng. From photograph.

HARDY NATIVE HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS, CON.

CLINTONIA borealis. Yellow Clintonia. 6-15 in. Greenish yellow flowers, very showy. An Alpine species. Plant with Rhododendrons. 10c. ea., 75c. for 10.

umbellulata. White Clintonia. 8-18 in. Delicate white flowers speckled with green or purplish dots. Very fragrant. June. 10c. ea., 75c. for 10.

COREOPSIS lanceolata. Lance Leaved Tickseed. 1-2 ft. Free, showy bloomer. July. Yellow. 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

major (senilis). Wood Tickseed. 2-3 ft. Divided leaves and yellow flowers in July. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

verticillata. Whorled Tickseed. 1-2 ft. Very finely cut leaves. July and September. Free bloomer. 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

CORNUS canadensis. Dwarf Cornel. 3-9 in. June. Large white or pink. Very interesting herbaceous species of dogwood. Bright red fruit very conspicuous. Damp rich ground. 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

CYNOGLOSSUM officinale. Hound's Tongue. 1½-3 ft. *Not native.* Medicinal plant. Reddish purple, rarely white. Flowers all summer. 25c. ea., \$1.75 for 10.

virginicum. Wild Comfrey. 1½-2½ ft. Flowers all summer. Pale blue. 20c. ea., \$1.75 for 10.

DIPHYLLEIA cymosa. Umbrella Leaf. 1-2 ft. May. Large showy lobed leaves. Large compound cyme, beautiful white flowers; later dark purple showy fruit. Wet ground. 10c. ea., 75c. for 10.

DISPORUM lanuginosum. Hairy Disporum. 1½-2½ ft. May. Greenish on recurving stem, red drooping fruit later. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

DODECATHEON meadia. Shooting Star. Very showy; pink, purple or white blossoms, with graceful, recurved petals. Very showy in April and May. Of easy culture. 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

ERYNGIUM aquaticum (yuccafolium). 2-6 ft. Blue or white. Thick, prickly cut leaves. 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

EUPATORIUM ageratoides. White Snake Root. 1-4 ft. Corymbs of pure white flowers in late summer. 10c. ea., 75c. for 10.

perfoliatum. Common Thoroughwort. 2-5 ft. 10c. ea., 75c. for 10.

purpureum. Trumpet Weed. 3-10 ft. Large panicles of purple flowers. Very showy. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

EUPHORBIA corollata. Flowering Spurge. 10 in.-3 ft. Pure white involucres around a small greenish plant in summer. One of the best low bloomers. 15c. ea., 75c. for 10.

GALAX aphylla. See under Ground Covering Plants.

GENTIANA andrewsii. Closed Gentian. 1-2 ft. Bright blue closed flowers 1 inch long in September. 10c. ea., \$1 for 10.

GERANIUM maculatum. Alum Root. 1-2 ft. Large showy perennial with cut leaves. April to July. Light purple. 10c. ea., 75c. for 10.

GEUM radiatum. Mountain Avens. 6 in.-2 ft. June. Yellow. Showy rock plant. 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

HELENIUM autumnale. Swamp Sunflower. 2-6 ft. Handsome fall perennial. A blaze of gold. August and September. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

HELIANTHUS strumosus. Wood Sunflower. 3-7 ft. Yellow. One of our best single Sunflowers. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

HEPATICa acuta (acutiloba). Sharp Lobed Hepatica. 6-9 in. White and purple, early March. 10c. ea., 75c. for 10.

hepatica (triloba). Round Lobed Hepatica. 6-9 in. Blue purplish or nearly white flowers in early spring. 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

HEUCHERA americana. Alum Root. 2-3 ft. Large lobed leaves. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

pubescens. Downy Heuchera. 1-3 ft. June and July. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

sanguinea. Coral Bells. 1-1½ ft. Bright scarlet flowers all summer. A very showy plant. 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.

villosa. Hairy Heuchera. Good rockery plant, giving effect all summer. August to September. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

HIBISCUS grandiflora. 3-8 ft. Very large flowers, white or rose-colored with deep eye. Very showy; all the Hibiscus are summer blooming plants of great value, and we have some very fine strains that have large flowers. 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

grandiflora alba. White variety of above. 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

HARDY NATIVE HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS, CON.

HIBISCUS militaris. Halberd-Leaved Rose Mallow. 3-5 ft. Flesh color, purple base.

20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

militaris roseus. Variety of last with rose-colored flowers. 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

moscheutos. Swamp Rose Mallow. 4-7 ft. Handsomest, with crimson eye. Grows well in wet places. All the Hibiscus are very showy. Light rose-color or white. 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.



Shortia galacifolia.

LACINARIA (Liatris) cylindracea. Blazing Star. 1-2½ ft. Handsome rose-purple flower heads. August. 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

pycnostachya. Button Snakeroot. 2-4 ft. Long spikes of rose-purple flower heads. August and September. 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

spicata. Devil's Bit. 2-6 ft. Purple flower heads in long spikes. August. 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

spicata pumila (montana). 1-2 ft. Very showy mountain variety. July and August. 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

LEPTANDRA (Veronica) virginica. Culver's-Root. 2-7 ft. Panicked spikes of very showy, nearly white flowers. July and August. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

LEWISIA redivida. Lewisia. 4-8 in. Very hardy. Pacific coast perennial, suited to dry soil or rockery work. Showy. 35c. ea., \$2.50 for 10.

LEUCOCRINUM montanum. Sand Lily. Bulbous plant from Colorado. Clusters of pure white, fragrant flowers in early spring. 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.

LOBELIA cardinalis. Cardinal Flower. 2-4½ ft. Showy, close racemes of scarlet flowers. July to September. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

syphilitica. Blue Cardinal Flower. 1-3 ft. Strong-growing species with large blue flowers. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

MELANTHIUM virginicum. Bunch Flower. 2½-5 ft. Panicles of showy, cream-colored flowers. 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

MERTENSIA virginica. Blue Bells. 1-2 ft. May; rich purple-blue. 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

MIMULUS ringens. Square-Stemmed Monkey Flower. 1-3 ft. Light blue, good bog plant. July and September. 10c. ea., 75c. for 10.

MONARDA didyma. Oswego Tea. 1-3 ft. Bright scarlet and extremely showy. Thrives in moist or dry soil. July and August. 25c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

PANAX (Aralia) quinquefolium. Ginseng. 8-15 in. Well known as the great Chinese medicinal herb, now becoming rare and local. The roots enormously valuable under cultivation for export. Special price-list and illustrated circular on the subject, 10 cts. Flowers white or greenish. Fruit bright red. July. (See illustration.)

PARNASSIA asarifolia. Kidney-Leaved Grass of Parnassus. 10-20 in. White and greenish or yellowish veins. Damp places along streams. 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

caroliniana. Carolina Grass of Parnassus. 8-24 in. Much higher than preceding. 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

HARDY NATIVE HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS, CON.

PHLOX maculata. Wild Sweet William. 1½-3 ft. June and July. Pink purple. 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

pilosa. Downy Phlox. 1-2 ft. May and June. Pink purple or rose color; rarely white. 20c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

subulata. See under Creepers.

subulata alba. See under Creepers.

PHYSOSTEGIA virginiana. Lion's Heart. 2-4 feet. June. Rose or flesh color, variegated with purple. 20c. ea., \$1.50 per 10.

virginiana, var. alba. White variety. 2-4 ft. 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.

PODOPHYLLUM peltatum. May Apple. 1-2½ ft. White. Very large peltate leaves. Shady situation. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

POLOGONATUM biflorum. Hairy Solomon's Seal. 8 in.-3 ft. Nearly white, with curved stems. May and June. 10c. ea., 75c. for 10.

commutatum. Solomon's Seal. 2-8 ft. Paniced racemes of drooping flowers on very long stems. 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

PORTERANTHUS stipulatus (*Gillenia stipulacea*). American Ipecac. 1-2 ft. Hand-some cut foliage and flowers pure white or rose tinted. One of the finest of our native plants to mass. Blossoms in early summer. 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

POTENTILLA tridentata. Three-Tooth Cinquefoil. 1-12 in. Leaves color bright purple; white flowers. July and August. Rockery. 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

PRUNELLA vulgaris. Self-Heal. 2 in.-2 ft. Violet or flesh, color rarely white. 10c. ea., 75c. for 10.

PYROLA rotundifolia. Round Leaved Wintergreen. 6-20 in. July. White. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

RHEXIA virginica. Deer Grass. 1-1½ ft. Bright purple. Easily grown. 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

RUDBECKIA fulgida. Orange Cone Flower. 1-3 ft. Orange yellow, in late summer. Very showy. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

SANGUINARIA canadensis. Bloodroot. 4-10 in. A beautiful perennial, with large pure white flowers in very early spring. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10, \$4 per 100. (See illustration.)

SAXIFRAGA micranthidifolia (*erosa*). Lettuce Saxifrage. 1-3 ft. White. Damp locations or bog. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

michauxii (*leucanthemifolia*). Alpine Saxifrage. 6-20 in. White flowers spotted with yellow, bright pink anthers. Rare. 20c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

SCROPHULARIA marylandica (*nodosa*). Maryland Figwort. 3-10 ft. Greenish-purple. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

SEDUM telephiooides. American Orpine. 6-12 in. June. Flesh color. Rockery or damp places. Very fleshy leaves. 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

telephium. Orpine. 6-10 in. July. Purple. 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

ternatum. Wild Stonecrop. 3-8 in. June. White. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

SHORTIA galacifolia. 6-8 in. Introduced by us. A very rare plant with cluster of large wavy leaves, from which flower-stems rise bearing white or pink flowers with crimped petals. Thrives best in Rhododendron beds. Leaves color rich bronze in fall. 2d size, 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10; 1st size, 35c. ea., \$3 for 10. (See illustration.)

SILENE stellata. Starry Campion. 2-3½ ft. Panicles of white showy flowers in summer. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

virginica. Fire Pink. 1-2 ft. One of the showiest herbaceous plants. June to Aug., deep crimson. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

SMILACINA racemosa. See Vagnera.



Sanguinaria canadensis. Bloodroot.

HARDY NATIVE HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS, CON.

SOLIDAGO *lancifolia*. Golden-Rod. 2-3 ft. Yellow. August. 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.
odora. Sweet Golden-Rod. 2-4 ft. One-sided panicles in late summer. Faintly fragrant. 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

STACHYS *aspera*. Rough Hedge Nettle. 2-4 ft. Purple; summer. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

STENANTHIUM *robustum*. Stout Stenanthium. 3-5 ft. Tall, with extremely showy panicles often 2 feet long. White, delicate flowers. 35c. ea., \$3 for 10.

STEREONEMA (*Lysimachia*) *ciliatum*. Fringed Loosestrife. 1-4 ft. Bright yellow flowers in July. 10c. ea., 75c. for 10.

THALICTRUM *dioicum*. Early Meadow-Rue. 1-2 ft. Purple or greenish flowers. April and May. Elegant cut foliage. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

THASPIUM *trifoliatum aureum*. Yellow Meadow Parsnip. 1-2 ft. Yellow or purple. Summer. 10c. ea., 75c. for 10.

THERMOPSIS *caroliniana*. Southern Thermopsis. 3-5 ft. Yellow flowers in terminal racemes. May and June. Extremely showy plant for massing. 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.
montana. Western Thermopsis. 8-20 in. Very desirable low species. Yellow. 35c. ea., \$2.25 for 10.
rhombifolia. Prairie Thermopsis. 8-20 in. Smaller; good. 35c. ea., \$2.25 for 10.

THEROFON (*Boynia*) *aconitifolium*. Aconite Saxifrage. 1-2 ft. White flowers and cymes and palmately cut leaves. July. Along streams. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

TRADESCANTIA *pilosa*. Zigzag Spiderwort. 1-3 in. Blue. June to August. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.
virginiana. Spiderwort. 8 in.-3 ft. Blue. Good plant among shrubbery, forming large clumps. Summer. 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

TRAUTVETTERIA *carolinensis* (*palmata*). False Bugbane. 2-3 ft. Alternate lobed leaves. Cymes of white flowers. Early summer along streams. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

TRIOSTEUM *perfoliatum*. Horse Gentian. 2-4 ft. June. Brownish purple. A coarse, hairy perennial. Shrub borders. 10c. ea., 75c. for 10.

UNIFOLIUM *canadense*. Two-Leaved Solomon's Seal. 2-7 in. Small white flowers on recurved stems, growing usually in green moss or dead leaves. 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

UVULARIA *perfoliata*. Perfoliate Bellwort. 6-20 in. Pale yellow. Early spring. Flowers showy. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.
sessilifolia. Sessile-Leaved Bellwort. 6-18 in. May. Yellow. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.

VAGNERIA (*Smilacina*) *racemosa*. Wild Spikenard. 1-3 ft. Berries pale red, speckled purple. White flowers, showy racemes. 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

VERATRUM *viride*. Indian Poke. 2-8 ft. Yellowish-green plant with very large showy leaves appearing in early spring. Damp ground. 20c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

VIOLA *canadensis*. Canada Violet. 3-14 in. Flowers white and purplish. May to August. 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.
cucullata. Blue Violet. 6-12 in. Blue, sometimes variegated with white. A sturdy sort, blooming all summer. 10c. ea., 75c. for 10.
cucullata *nana*. 3-6 in. Very small growth and small leaves. 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.
cucullata *laciniata*. 4-8 in. Finely cut narrow leaves. 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.
hastata. Yellow Violet. 5-12 in. Small, rare, blooms early. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.
palmata. Early Blue Violet. 6-12 in. Purple or blue. 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.
pedata. Bird's-Foot Violet. 3-6 in. Showy, light blue flowers. 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.
pedata, var. *bicolor*. 3-6 in. Very handsome variety. Two upper petals deep violet, velvety. Rare. 25c. ea., \$2.25 for 10.
rotundifolia. Round-Leaved Violet. 2-4 in. Flowers yellow striped with purple. Very large prostrate leaves in earliest spring. 15c. ea., \$1 for 10.
sagittata. Arrow-Leaved Violet. 2-9 in. Deep Blue. May and June. Does well in dry places. 10c. ea., 75c. for 10.

YUCCA *glaucia* (*angustifolia*). Bear-Grass. 2-4 ft. Very narrow stiff leaves. May and June. White. Clumps, 30c. ea., \$2 for 10.

filamentosa. Adam's Needle. 2-10 ft. Showy plant for massing. White. Flowers in July. Very large panicles. Clumps, 25c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

filamentosa, var. *recurvifolia*. 2-6 ft. Weak leaves. Clumps, 25c. ea., \$1.50 for 10.

XEROPHYLLUM *aspodeloides*. Turkey-Beard. 2½-5 ft. Long grass like leaves from which rises a tall spike of white flowers. 25c. ea., \$1 for 10.

ZIGADENUS *leimanthoides*. 2-4 ft. White head of flowers in June and July. Very showy. 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.

Hardy Cacti



Cactus viviparus.

Purple Cactus.

ASTRANGE group of plants, not well known as yet, noted for their odd shapes, equipment of stiff barbed spines, flowers of unrivaled brilliancy, and powers of resisting extremes of both drought and cold. They will not endure stagnant moisture at the roots, however, especially in winter, and a dry situation on banks or in the rockery is, therefore, suitable for their best growth, and they thrive in a sandy or rocky limestone soil. Hardy Cacti are also remarkably free from disease and insect pests, and we predict for them a permanent and important place in garden architecture. We offer some of the best species known. In height they vary, but nearly or quite all are of low or prostrate growth.

Lower prices in larger quantities than here offered on application.

CACTUS missouriensis. Plant dwarf; yellow or salmon flowers, followed by scarlet berries. 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

viviparus. Purple Cactus. Bright purple, showy flowers, large. Whole plant covered with purple and white cymes. Rare. 60c. ea., \$5 for 10. (See illustration.)

ECHINOCACTUS simpsoni. Hedge-hog Cactus. Shell pink to bright rose. Plant nearly hidden by different-colored spines. Very beautiful. 35c. ea., \$3 for 10.

ECHINOCEREUS viridiflorus. Green-Flowered Cereus. Showy. Covered with beautiful red, purple and white spines. 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.

OPUNTIA arenaria. Large yellow flowers. Joints round, with long white- or straw-colored spines. 25c. ea., \$2 for 10. (See illustration.)

arborescens. Purple flowers and yellow fruit. Branching, sometimes 6 feet tall. 50c. **camanchia.** Comanche Cactus. Showy, with yellow flowers and crimson fruit, which hangs till winter. Has long stout spines of many beautiful shades. 40c. ea., \$2.50 for 10. **fragilis.** Brittle Opuntia. Deep yellow. Very small sort, forming compact clumps.

Very spiny. Flowers deep yellow. 20c. ea., \$1.50 for 10. (See illustration.)

rafinesquii cymochilla. Fruit purple, free bloomer. Rare, fine species. 40c. ea. \$3 for 10.

rafinesquii greenii. Fruit purple. Abundant bloomer. Few spines. 25c. ea., \$2 for 10.

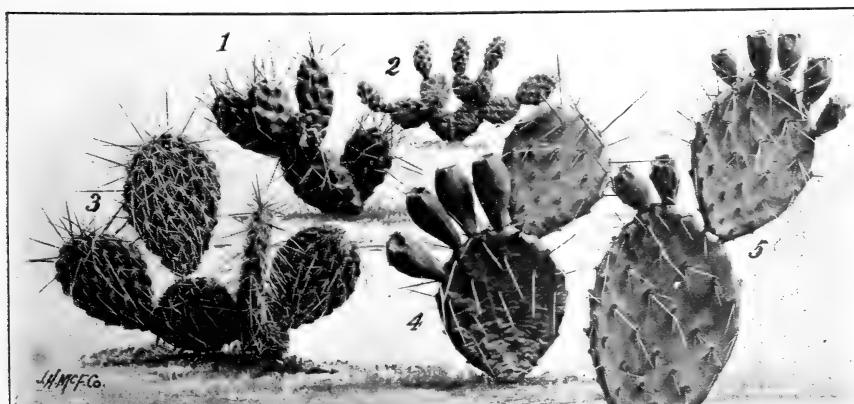
mesacantha macrorhiza. Yellow flowers abundant. Fruit purplish brown. Curious nearly spineless species. 30c. ea., \$2.50 for 10. (See illustration.)

phaeacantha major. A new, large sort with smooth, purplish joints and very long, purple or black spines. Rapid growing, forming large clumps with yellow flowers and deep crimson fruit. 50c. ea., \$3.50 for 10. (See illustration.)

polyacantha. Many-Spined Opuntia. Exceedingly showy, with long white, brown, purple or black spines. 25c. ea., \$2 for 10. (See illustration.)

polyacantha albispina. White spines, often curled or twisted. 30c. ea., \$2.50 for 10.

polyacantha watsonii. Orange or tinged purple. Spines purple or black. 35c. ea., \$3 for 10.



1. Opuntia arenaria. 2. Opuntia fragilis. 3. Opuntia polyacantha. 4. Opuntia mesacantha macrorhiza.

5. Opuntia phaeacantha major.



Spray of *Leucothoë catesbaei*.

Evergreens for Christmas and the Holidays

AND ALL WINTER DECORATIONS

KELSEY'S Beautiful Brilliant Green and Bronze Galax Leaves and *Leucothoë* Sprays were introduced by us twelve years ago, and are now used by millions each season for all florists' designs and decorations, by churches and in the home, especially during the holiday season. They are not expensive and produce lasting results, both unique and beautiful. Galax Leaves, with their long, thick, leathery texture and yet graceful, and retain their original vivid colors.

They make beautiful wreaths, and there is no limit to the various designs for which they can be used. *Leucothoë* Sprays are long, graceful and indispensable.

We can also supply any Christmas Evergreens desired at a reasonable cost, and estimates for any church, private or other decorations, large or small, gladly given.

Assorted cases containing Green and Bronze Galax Leaves, *Leucothoë* Sprays, Holly, Laurel, Mistletoe, Pine, Wild Smilax, and all other greens can be made up at any cost from \$2 up, according to variety and quantities desired.

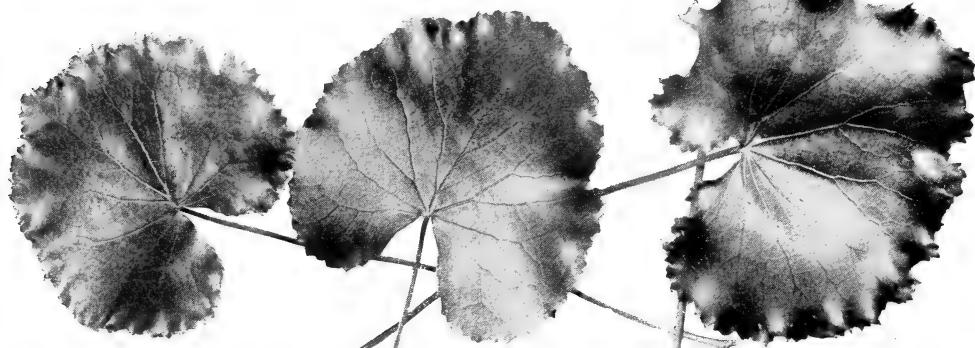
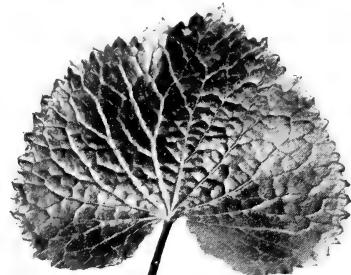
WE CHARGE FOR

Green and Bronze Galax Leaves, either or both colors and large and small sizes, \$2 per 500 leaves, postpaid, or \$3 per 1,000 by express, not paid.

Leucothoë Sprays, green, at \$1.50 per 100, by express, not paid.

Galax Plants, for potting, with selected Green and Bronze Leaves, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, postpaid.

These make elegant table or window decorations in winter. See cover design on this catalogue.



Galax Leaves. From photograph.

Rhododendron maximum and Kalmia latifolia

THE GREAT
AMERICAN ROSE BAY
THE
MOUNTAIN LAUREL



From photograph taken in September, four months after planting.

Showing *Rhododendron maximum* supplied by us massed along approach road at "Greystone," Yonkers, N. Y., the estate of Samuel Untermyer, Esq. Out of thirty car-loads collected and shipped by us to this estate, there was practically no loss.

The use of collected Rhododendrons and Kalmias for quickly and permanently producing fine landscape effects is now well established, and with any reasonable expenditure there is no other possible way to obtain the results to be had by the use of these magnificent, hardy broad-leaved evergreens. We have been in the business of collecting and growing Rhododendrons, Kalmias, Azaleas and other hardy American plants for twenty years, and our sources of supply are not only unexcelled, but the long experience of our employees renders a commission placed in our hands peculiarly safe.

Our supply and advantages being unlimited, we are prepared to accept orders for fall or spring delivery, with an assurance of prompt service and satisfactory material that must give good results.

In car-load lots we collect sizes from 2 feet to 10 feet in height, with corresponding diameter; the number to the car, say forty to fifty to three or four hundred, depends entirely on the size. We are glad to give prices and all information possible to prospective purchasers.

LEUCOTHOË CATESBAEI, GALAX APHYLLA, and the rare RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE from the Carolina Mountains we also collect by the car-load; but the peculiar conditions of distance from railroads to plant stations, and rather heavy freight rates, make their use more limited to the producing of finer finished effects in connection with *Rhododendron maximum* and *Kalmia latifolia*, or with other planting. The foliage effect of these broad-leaved evergreens is beyond comparison, the leaves being rich in color, and, excepting Rhododendron and Kalmia, turning brilliant bronze tints in fall and winter. Write for special Rhododendron Booklet, beautifully illustrated.

PREPARING RHODODENDRON BEDS

and the Planting and Care of Native Plants

The Azaleas, Rhododendrons and nearly all ericaceous plants of this general type offered in our catalogue are erroneously considered by many very difficult to grow successfully. This is because proper conditions of soil and location are not supplied, and one should bear in mind that in planting these things it is absolutely essential to start aright.

Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Kalmias and a large variety of American plants grow naturally in shady, damp situations, and are surface feeders with fine, hair-like roots; therefore drought checks growth or kills outright very quickly. In preparing beds for these things, and especially Rhododendrons, a northern exposure should be chosen where possible, and preferably where there is shade much of the day. Excavate to a depth of 2 to 3 feet or more, and fill in with a mixture of leaf-mold, surface loam, swamp peat or muck or field sods, with a few loads of sharp sand.

All material should be well-rotted and mixed. The ground should be kept thoroughly mulched with leaves and moisture supplied in dry weather. Well-rotted manure may be used in preparing beds and an occasional top-dressing, but in no case must stimulating or heating manure be used.

Ericaceous plants will not grow in soil containing large quantities of lime in any form, and dry, hard ground is sure death. Almost any material containing vegetable matter will serve as a mulch.

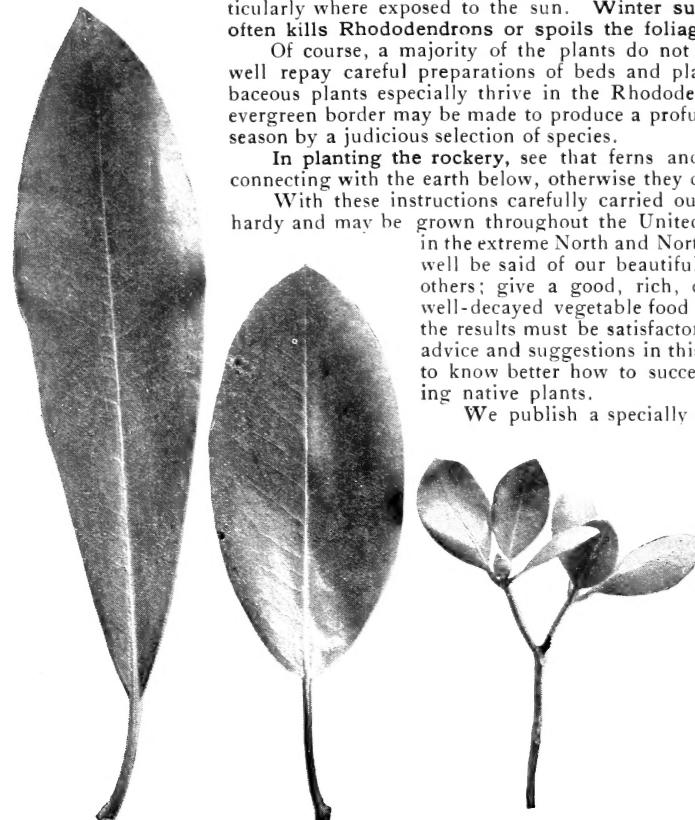
In winter protect Rhododendrons with pine or spruce boughs, particularly where exposed to the sun. **Winter sun on the frozen leaves often kills Rhododendrons or spoils the foliage.**

Of course, a majority of the plants do not need such care, but all well repay careful preparations of beds and planting. Ferns and herbaceous plants especially thrive in the Rhododendron bed, and such an evergreen border may be made to produce a profusion of bloom the whole season by a judicious selection of species.

In planting the rockery, see that ferns and other plants have soil connecting with the earth below, otherwise they dry out and die.

With these instructions carefully carried out, our Native Plants are hardy and may be grown throughout the United States except, perhaps, in the extreme North and Northwest, and the same may well be said of our beautiful native plants as of any others; give a good, rich, deep soil with abundant well-decayed vegetable food and good drainage, and the results must be satisfactory. We will gladly give advice and suggestions in this line to any one wishing to know better how to successfully grow our charming native plants.

We publish a specially attractive Rhododendron Booklet filled with half-tone illustrations for those interested, and gladly mail it free.



R. maximum.

R. catawbiense

R. punctatum.

Photograph showing comparative sizes and shapes of our three best species of American Rhododendrons. One-half natural size (or $\frac{1}{2}$).

NOTE

All these Rhododendrons are perfectly hardy in the latitude of New York State.

THE
SCHOOL

OF
THE
ARTS

Harlan R. Kelley
HIGHLANDS MOUNTAINS

1901-1911

**Native Rhododendrons,
Azaleas and Bunch
Flowering Plants
of the Southern
Alleghany Mountains**

HIGHLANDS MOUNTAINS

1901-1911

**Harlan R. Kelley and Edward
William Bailey, Companions, C. 1911**
BY ALICE B. KELLEY, Boston, Mass.

LEAVES

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